

Let us test each thought,  
each word, each act for its  
sincerity and helpfulness  
toward the Will to win  
this War.

# The Chicago Daily Tribune.

HOME  
EDITION

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THIS PAPER CONSISTS OF  
TWO SECTIONS—SECTION ONE

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# BRITISH UNVEIL U-BOAT FACTS

## LOSSES LESS; 'SUBS' SUFFER; U.S. NAVY AIDS

Figures Show Peril  
to Shipping Is on  
the Wane.

BULLETIN.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 1.—A German warship has been sunk in the sound, according to a dispatch to the National Tidende from Malmö, Sweden. It is reported that the vessel struck a mine.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—Sir Eric Geddes, who recently succeeded Sir Edward Carson as first lord of the admiralty, delivered his first address in parliament today. He presented vital and anxiously awaited figures on the work of the navy in coping with undersea warfare.

His declaration that between 40 and 50 per cent of the German submarines operating in the North sea, the Atlantic and the Arctic oceans had been sunk was not the least interesting of his announcements, and there was an indication of the unceasing war the British and American patrols are making on the submarine in his statement that during the last quarter Germany had lost as many submarines as during the whole of 1916.

Enemy Kept in Dark.

Referring to the question of publishing the tonnage of British merchantmen lost through submarines, Sir Eric said:

"I have studied the statements made from time to time by the enemy as to tonnage and position and have come to the conclusion that not only does Germany not know what is being sunk but that it would like very much indeed to know what is being sunk regularly, month by month, or week by week, or even exactly for a period."

Supplementing the recent statement by Premier Lloyd George in Albert hall, Sir Eric said he could give certain information which would show that "we are making reasonably satisfactory progress in overcoming the menace of the enemy's submarine activities."

Makes No Forecast.

He added that the house would realize that "however great the loss of merchant tonnage is—and the figures are still very formidable—we cannot at this stage of the war pick any one item to deduce therefrom that the war, even any phase of the war, is going well or badly."

The kaleidoscope change which goes on in actual warfare, he added, is continually occurring in workshops and shipyards. To the uninformed observer it must appear sometimes that there is no method in the madness of those who control these matters.

"But," he said, "I would appeal to the country for confidence. There is a method in what we do."

More Submarines Sunk.

"The general situation regarding submarine warfare can best be demonstrated by the following figures: Since the beginning of the war between 40 and 50 per cent of the German submarines operating in the North sea, the Atlantic and the Arctic oceans have been sunk. During the last quarter the enemy has lost as many submarines as during the whole of 1916."

"As regards the sinkings of British merchant tonnage by submarines, the German official figures for August are 80,000 tons, of all nationalities. They sink a little more than one-third of that amount of British tonnage and a little more than half of all nationalities."

"For September, German official figures are 670,000 tons. They sank far less than one-third of that amount of British tonnage and less than one-half of that amount of all nationalities."

Ridder German Claim.

"The Germans claim our tonnage is falling so low that there are not enough ships on the sea to enable their submarine commanders to maintain their line. Let me give you facts. In April last, the heaviest month of British losses by enemy submarines since the war began, our trade flowed presumably in satisfactory volume for the enemy submarine. In September last, his heaviest month of sinkings, our overseas earnings of all ships of over 1,000 tons were 20 per cent in number and 30 per cent in tonnage higher than in April. The enemy must, therefore, find another and better explanation for his lack of success. I can supply it."

"The explanation is that the long arm of the British navy reached down to the depths, and thus the harvest

## MERRY GODIVAS BRING WOE TO MORTON GROVE

Village Officials In-  
dicted After Wild  
Parade in Streets.

When a company of saloonkeepers in Morton Grove defied State's Attorney Hoyne's Sunday closing edict, Morton Groveites bragging about their "pull" down at the County building? Why worry? This may Hoyne said.

Some grogshop owners obeyed the mandate, but many of the "prominent citizens" who preside behind the tap, felt no alarm. Why, weren't most of Morton Groveites bragging about their "pull" down at the County building? Why worry? This may Hoyne said.

Both Sides Urged to  
Make Deal for  
12 Cent Cost.

## MILK CUT OFF; WHEELER ACTS TO END 'STRIKE'

Both Sides Urged to  
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Chicago will have little milk today.

Yesterday's deliveries from the pro-

ducers to some big distributors were not over 15 per cent of normal.

However, it is hoped that the strike of 16,000 farmers, who have cut off the supply, will end this afternoon as a result of the efforts of Harry A. Wheeler, federal food administrator for Illinois, who is acting as arbitrator.

Alarmed over the serious features of the impending milk famine, which engaged the attention of federal, state, and city authorities during the day, Mr. Wheeler hurriedly called a conference at his office, 120 West Adams street, last night. Both sides were asked to make concessions that the Chicago grocers may have 13 cent milk.

The milk producers were represented by Frank T. Holt, president; W. J. Kittle, secretary; C. H. Potter, chairman of the milk board, and Charles S. Denison, their attorney. The following distributors were present: H. M. Reiser and J. J. Fitzpatrick of Borden's, R. A. Bowman and Frank Kuhmann of Borden's, E. S. Chapel of Kao's, and Chapel, W. E. Wanzer and Ira J. Mix.

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based on the River Taglio, about five miles distant from the Tagliamento.)

Third Army Extricated.

ROME, Nov. 1.—The Italian forces under Austro-German attack in northern Italy have effected a withdrawal on the line of the Tagliamento near the third Italian army nearly complete, the war office announced today.

German Move Thwarted.

A dash from Italian headquarters says: "The Germans and Austrians did not succeed in their original plan of rushing beyond the Isonzo, but the Fruli valley and enveloping the third Italian army, which occupied the region of Gorizia and the Carso.

"Although they broke the Italian line from Plesio to Tolmino, the resistance offered by picked Italian contingents, who offered themselves for the important sacrifice, so delayed the southward march that the Germans and the third army had time to cross the middle and southern Isonzo in orderly retreat. The main body of Italian forces is intact, ready to face the invaders in the center offensive which is being prepared.

"Italian cavalry has entered into action on a large scale for the first time in the war. The mounted troops have made brilliant charges, obstructing the enemy pressure lessens.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 1.—[Special.]—Advises received today from Ambassador Page at Rome are reassuring, although not minimizing the seriousness of the situation. Mr. Page's cablegram says the Italian army is retiring in good order, the enemy pressure has lessened, and that all political parties are giving the government their support. These advises coincide with those received in Italian quarters.

The Italian troops are now making their stand, having nearly completed their retiring maneuvers. A few detachments of Italian troops which have been partially isolated in the mountains have sent carrier pigeons with messages saying they are safe and declaring their determination not to surrender.

Hall Allied Reinforcements.

The Giornale d'Italia was quoted as saying:

"The entente immediately understood that if Fruli will be decided not only by Italian but also by the German war. Before the opposing concentrations of German, Austrian and even Bulgarian and Turkish forces, there have been hurried to our battlefields Franco-English soldiers to defend by the side of our army the future of world democracy."

Thirty thousand German soldiers, including two generals of divisions, were killed in the great battle on the Bainsizza, according to cabled reports received here.

It is further stated that Gen. Cadorna is pushing reserves rapidly toward the Italian front, with every prospect of checking the enemy's advance.

Have 3,000,000 Under-Arms.

A summary of Rome's advises says in part:

"Whatever the number of Italians taken prisoners, the strength of the army of Gen. Cardona has not been weakened. It must not be forgotten, in fact, that Italy is under the colors more than 3,000,000 men. As for the guns that the Austro-Germans claim to have captured, they only represent the products of the allies."

"The Italian army is practically intact. Besides, the French and English are coming to the rescue. It has already been announced that the beginning of the council Sunday evening the French ministers were busy determining the extent and nature of the cooperation of the allies on the Italian front. The same question was further considered at the meeting Monday morning and by the war committee which was held at the Elysee. M. Poincaré presiding. The British government has taken prompt measures to rush aid to the Italians, and all indications are that the French and British aid will come at the hour when the enemy invades the plain of Fruli."

"War Will Go Right On."

An American army officer of high rank said today that "regardless of the immediate outcome of the Austro-German drive into Italy, the war will go right on until Prussian militarism is beaten to a frazzle."

"No one need be disturbed by the statement that the war will be over in a week or even in the decisive battle will be fought in the Italian front," continued the expert. "My conviction always has been that the war will be decided on the western front—France and Flanders. There is no reason whatever that this judgment should be changed."

"The Italians have been given a frightful blow. The loss of 180,000 men, assuming Berlin's claim is approximately correct, is a staggering one. The loss of 1,500 guns in little more than one week also is a serious blow to Italy."

More Reason to Fight.

"Doubtless many Italians are convinced the war must end in the terrible struggle in which they are now engaged, but they are mistaken. It will

## Unseen Torpedo, Which Hit U. S. Transport, Stirs Navy

BY A. STAFF CORRESPONDENT.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 1.—[Special.]—Officials of the navy department and naval experts were greatly disturbed today by the receipt of a cablegram from Vice Admiral Sims announcing that the army transport Finland, homeward bound under convoy, was struck by a torpedo in the Fruli valley and enveloping the third Italian army, which occupied the region of Gorizia and the Carso.

"Although they broke the Italian line from Plesio to Tolmino, the resistance offered by picked Italian contingents, who offered themselves for the important sacrifice, so delayed the southward march that the Germans and the third army had time to cross the middle and southern Isonzo in orderly retreat. The main body of Italian forces is intact, ready to face the invaders in the center offensive which is being prepared.

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The Finland is one of the largest steamers flying the American flag. Before going into the army transport service it plied between New York and European ports in the International Mercantile Marine company's services under the Red Star and other lines. The vessel has a gross tonnage of 12,808 and normally carries a crew of 257 men.

There are much interest in discovering whether the Germans have succeeded in developing a device by which submarines can detect surface boats without hoisting their periscopes and running the risk of discovery.

Shell Open Lips Boats.

AN ATLANTIC PORT, Nov. 1.—A German submarine torpedoed and sank the British steamship East Wales of 4,221 tons gross of Queenstown on Oct. 14, according to a survivor who arrived here today. One of the two U-boats which took part in the attack shelled the open life boats and five others were wounded.

"The material damage was very slight and no injury was done to any naval, military, or munitions establishment.

"A large number of our own machines went up. All of them returned safe."

On the East Wales were fifty men. The ship sank about 100 yards away the wireless and wounded the operator. Steering gear and bridge were destroyed and the crew then took to small boats. A second submarine joined in shelling the lifeboats until British patrol vessels hove in sight.

## CEMENTS ALLIES

Lloyd George Confident Drive of Kaiser in Italy Will Be Stopped.

London, Nov. 1.—Premier Lloyd George has sent the following message to the British prime minister, Vittorio Orlando, in reply to the latter's telegram of yesterday affirming the solidarity of the two nations:

"Is a source of real satisfaction to us that the friendship between the Italian and British peoples is about to be cemented by the co-operation of their armies with the gallant soldiers of France on the battlefields.

"I am confident that Italy and her allies will not only stem the tide of the enemy advance, but in due course will roll it back forever."

They have adopted the following text:

"Engineers and trainmen have received an increase in wages since the war started. In that time the cost of living has increased 41 per cent."

"We represent men from every part of the United States, which is taking quite a patch," said A. G. Garrett, president of the O. R. C. last night. W. G. Lee, president of the B. R. T., is also in Chicago. Officials refused to discuss strike possibilities, declaring that such results are still afar off.

"It is understood that increased pay commensurate with the increased cost of living will be asked for conductors, brakemen, flagmen, baggagemen, switchmen, and yardmen. The Switchmen's Union of North America, not affiliated with these other two, has also taken action to the same end.

Mrs. Matlack of "Spooky Estelle" Case Drops Suit

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 1.—Mrs. Sarah V. Matlack, whose husband, Elwood V. Matlack, attracted a great deal of attention when he brought Mrs. Estelle Metzger Hamiley, "Spooky Estelle," from Chicago to St. Louis and asked Mrs. Matlack to permit the woman to live with her, today withdrew a suit for divorce from Matlack and departed for New York.

"Mrs. Matlack last June intimated that she would withdraw the divorce suit to protect Matlack from 'Spooky Estelle.'

Mr. Whittle is the candidate of the Nonpartisan Business Men's league.

Only one big bet was made today in Wall street's mayoralty election—\$6,000 to \$3,000 that Hyland would win. There were small bets at 2 to 1. Little Mitchell money was in sight. Even money was bet that Hillquit would have 110,000 votes, and 1 to 2 was offered that Hillquit would have 125,000 votes or more.

CORNELL BOUGHT \$370,000 BONDS. Cornell University's Liberty loan subscriptions were \$370,000. The professors alone pledged \$34,500.

There's That 'Hale and Hearty' Charm to These

Belted Overcoats

## PROMOTED

Vincent E. Healy of Chicago Has Been Made a Captain in the U. S. Marines.

## U. S. SENATORS WATCH TEUTONS IN LONDON RAID

Praise Nerve of British; 8 Die, 21 Injured, by the Invaders.

## NORWAY SENDS BERLIN DEFYANT SHIP WARNING

"Will Not State the Case Again," Says Note on Convoy Loss.



Vincent E. Healy  
SAULIER, PHOTO

## BIRDS OF FEATHER

"Victim of Dastardly Outrage," La Follette Says in Letter to Whipped Pacific Bigelow.

ASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 1.—[Special.]—Senator La Follette of Wisconsin to-day addressed this letter to Horatio E. Bigelow, pastor of the People's church of Cincinnati, and a leader in the People's Peace council, who was kidnapped and whipped by masked men a few days ago when he attempted to make a pacific speech in Newport, Ky.

"Your recent article in the *Evening Star* to the American people. And I trust you realize the sympathy and indignation this has been aroused throughout the land because of the brutal assault made upon you by a band of cowardly ruffians.

"The dastardly outrage of which you are the victim is an attack upon the principles of every man of good will in this country. We must not let the tyrants of the *North* get away with this. Kill, eight; injured, twenty-one."

"The material damage was very slight and no injury was done to any naval, military, or munitions establishment.

"It pleased Providence to select you for this sacrifice and service which will write your name in the annals of history.

"According to the information so far received it must be regarded as authenticated that certain agents of the German government in the North, on Oct. 17, after sinking a British vessel, sank also a number of neutral merchant ships, among which were several Norwegian ships, without taking any steps either to attempt to save the crews or give them time to save themselves. This conduct on the part of the German war ships was the cause of a great number of Norwegian sailors being killed or wounded by shell fire or losing their lives by drowning."

"The Norwegian government will not again state its views, as it has already done so on several occasions, as to the violation of the principles of the freedom of the high seas incurred by the proclamation of large tracts of the ocean as a war zone and by the sinking of neutral merchant ships not carrying contraband.

"The Norwegian government will not again state its views, as it has already done so on several occasions, as to the violation of the principles of the freedom of the high seas incurred by the proclamation of large tracts of the ocean as a war zone and by the sinking of neutral merchant ships not carrying contraband.

"The inexcusable bombing made further elucidation unnecessary.

Kendrick rubbed his eyes and leaned up and the two pajama-clad senators hastened to the windows which they then threw open, the better to hear and see.

U. S. SENATORS WATCH RAID.

United States Senators William S. Kenyon of Iowa and John B. Kendrick of Wyoming were asleep in their suite on the top floor of a substantial seven story hotel when they were awakened by the coming of the Germans and the consequent bombardment.

Senator Kenyon was the first to be aroused by the roar of the guns. He jumped out of bed and hurried to Kendrick's bed and shook him from his slumbers, with the remark: "They are here, they are here."

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COAL SHORTAGE HITS BERLINERS; EGG AT 12 CENTS

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 1.—According to the Vorwaerts of Berlin, many residents of that city are shivering in unheated homes, owing to their inability to obtain even the scanty allowance of a quarter of a ton of coal per room.

"The shortage that impressed me most was the fact that of the English people who were the founders of the English people, their courage was something marvellous. The bravery of their women especially excited my admiration. If the purpose of the Germans is to break the nerve of the English people, what I have just seen convinces me that they have failed utterly."

"I remarked to Kendrick that if the people of the United States displayed the same spirit as the English people, which I am confident they would, the world would be in a better position.

"The concluding paragraph is as follows:

"It has made a profound impression on the Norwegian people that not only have German submarines continued to sink peaceful neutral merchant ships, paying no attention to the fate of their crews, but that even German warships adopted the same tactics. The Norwegian government decided to send the men in order to bring to the attention of the German government the impression these acts have made upon the Norwegian people."

The announcement comes at the end of the fall when a far-reaching strike on the great lakes will re-

sume to learn that by agreement the so-called discharge book, which they alleged was used as a system for blacklisting, is to be abolished.

"The conclusion of the strike is as follows:

"The matter of overtime work and pay is under further consideration."

PETROGRAD, Wednesday, Oct. 31.—The nonpartisan and conservative Socialist groups have won sweeping victories over the radical Bolsheviks in the so-called municipal elections of the cities of Russia, according to returns from 654 towns.

POWDER BLAST KILLS EXPERT.

Pearl, Ill., Nov. 1.—Nickel Bob, 37 years old, expert powder maker, was buried 600 feet and instantly killed when 1,300 pounds of powder exploded in his workshop. John Ball of Bloomington, fireman, was buried from the cab but was not seriously injured.

The senators were up early this morning, going into conference with Lord Rhondda on the food supply question.

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# RAISE PRICES TO RAISE WAGE, STRIKE CURE

## U.S. to Fix Profits to Meet Righteous Demands.

BY ARTHUR SEARS HENNING.  
Washington, D. C., Nov. 1.—[Special]—A suspension of strikes for the period of the war, general wage advances in all war industries, and, in many instances, an increase in the price of the products affected probably will be the result of a new labor policy announced by the administration today.

The president's labor commission, of which Secretary of Labor Wilson is chairman and John H. Walker of Illinois a member, reported to Washington upon the terms agreed to in effecting a settlement of the strike in the Clifton-Morenci-Metcalf copper mine district of Arizona. The scheme of settlement is to be applied to the labor problem in other industries producing war materials.

Under the plan adopted workers are to agree not to resort to strikes to obtain wage and other demands. There will be an appeal from the existing grievance committee to a United States administrator, who will render a final decision in the dispute.

### Raise Price to Insure Profit.

The administrator will demand whether a wage advance is warranted. If any wage advance decreed by the administrator does not in his opinion leave the employing concern a fair profit the president will be asked to authorize an increase in the price of the product to the government and other consumers, amounting to the wage gains and assure a fair profit.

It is possible that this remedy will be applied to the strike of 3,000 employees of the Fore River plant of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding company at Quincy, Mass. A mediator already has been dispatched to the plant by the department of labor.

The company agreed to establish for its employees a wage scale adopted by the navy department for the Boston navy yard, but the union contend that first class mechanics were not rated as such by the company, being classed as helpers.

### Doing Much Navy Work.

The Fore River plant is building a number of merchant ships, but between 45 and 70 per cent of its work is for the navy department, and this percentage will soon be increased, it was stated at the department today. The concern is filling contracts for the navy as a cost plus profit basis, so that the greater part of the increased wages that will result from reratings will be paid by the government.

Secretary Wilson telegraphed the president that as a result of the reopening of the Arizona mines, which have been idle since July, 10,000,000 pounds of copper monthly will be added to the nation's output.

### The New Labor Plan.

The new scheme of dealing with the problem of war labor is set forth in a cable to Secretary Wilson in the following outline of the settlement of the Arizona strike:

"First, companies and men must exert their utmost efforts to secure the highest possible efficiency in the production of copper consistent with proper discipline and due regard for the health and safety of the workmen.

"Second, the companies will continue to recognize workmen's grievances committees previously existing in the district. Heretofore, however, there was a feeling of impotence among these committees, but the new plan was with the managers. There is, therefore, added to the existing scheme regarding grievances an appeal to the United States administrator, whose decision is binding upon both sides.

"Third, reemployment is assured to all striking workmen without discrimination, except those guilty of sedition, treason or against the United States. Those who have membership in an organization which does not recognize the obligation of contract, or those of demonstrated unfitness for work.

### Handled by Districts.

"In providing for reemployment here, as in the Globe-Miami district, the president's commission will be handled as a district problem, instead of as an individual mine problem. This feature was adopted because the growing labor shortage throughout the country requires the full, as well as the regulated use of all available manpower.

"Fourth, a claim for increased wages is to be based on the high wage scale of the Globe-Miami district, and not of the causes of the strike. The Justice of this claim requires a detailed study of local conditions, both as to cost of living and the financial ability of the companies of this district, as compared with those of the Globe-Miami district. Such an investigation, if it is to be made, will be an authoritative way, would take a great deal of time. The president's commission, therefore, did not deem it within its province to enter upon such investigation.

### U. S. to Fix Wages.

"Instead of laying down the principles which should govern such a claim for wage increase and left the application of the principles to the facts as they should be found by the United States administrator. The commission provided that the administrator should determine if any adjustment of wage scale is called for in order to secure a high living wage, having regard to the high cost of living, to the efficiency of the workmen and to the financial ability of the companies.

"If the administrator should recommend a wage increase and such a wage scale allows a fair profit to the companies under the existing price of copper, the president's commission shall not promulgate such new wage scale and the company shall pay all such increases in wages as of the first day of the return of men to work.

"It, however, a new wage scale recommended by the administrator does not have a fair profit under existing prices of copper, the president's commission shall recommend to the president an increase in the selling price which will yield a fair profit."

## CLICKETY-CLICK! THEY'RE ALL DOING IT

Women Members of Morris Company Spend Hours Teaching Girls in Packingtown Plant How to Make Sweaters and Other Useful Articles for American Soldiers.



"Watch your knitting," is the rallying cry of these typewritten telephone operators and the rest of the feminine members of the office family of Morris & Co., pack-

ers. The clickety-click of the knitting needles can be heard all hours of the working day.

Under the expert guidance of Mrs. Edward Morris Jr., Mrs.

Frances Nelson, formerly Mrs. Edward Morris Jr., and Miss Muriel Morris, more than 100 girls have mastered the art and are making sweaters for the American

soldiers. Even the office boys are interested, because they have to untangle the yarn sometimes.

Morris & Co. have done their bit

in many ways, their man-power contribution consisting of 1,200 recruits for various arms of the military service.

## DAILY FOOD PRICE BULLETIN

Prepared by the U. S. Food Administration.

Prices being paid by retailers for the staples named and the prices which they should not exceed are as follows:

**RAINBOW FLOUR.**

(Well known adv. mill brands in cotton bags.)

Per bag. Per lb.

GRANULATED—Per 100 lbs. Per lb.

Beet in bulk.... \$7.65 to \$7.75 7½¢ to 8½¢

Western cane in bulk..... 7.65 to 7.75 7½¢ to 8½¢

**WHITE FLOUR.**

(In cotton bags.)

Per bag. Per lb.

Bohemian style, mixed, 4 lb. \$1.39 to \$1.47 1.37 to \$1.50

Pure white or dark, pure, 4 lb. 1.28 to 1.37 1.27 to 1.50

Dark, pure, 5 lb. 1.18 to 1.28 1.26 to 1.40

Bohemian style, mixed, 5 lbs. 29 to .30 .32 to .35

Pure white or dark, pure, 6 lbs. 29 to .30 .32 to .35

Dark, pure, 7 lbs. 27 to .29 .30 to .34

**CORNMEAL.**

(Per 100 lbs.)

Per lb.

White, bulk.... \$5.23 to \$5.50 5½¢ to 6½¢

Yellow, bulk.... 5.23 to 5.50 5½¢ to 6½¢

**MILK.**

(Per can.)

EVAPORATED—Per can. Per can.

Unsweetened, 1 lb. 11½¢ to 12½¢ 13¢ to 15¢

CONDENSED—

EVAPORATED—

## CAPITALS SHOW ARMIES' MOVES ON MANY FRONTS

Official Reports Issued by  
Nations Give All Ver-  
sions of Warfare.

### ITALIAN FRONT

GERMAN. BERLIN, Nov. 1.—The fact that the development of our operations against Italy has been so successful may be attributed to the rapid blow in the east and to the unceasing stubborn endurance of our troops on all fronts, notably in the west.

Yesterday the allied troops of the Fourteenth army gained a further great victory. Portions of the enemy army made a stand at the Tagliamento. In the mountains and in the Friuli plain, to the Udine-Codroipo-Treviso railway, the enemy retired, fighting on, to the western bank of the river. Bridged positions on the southern bank were held by him near Pinzano, Dignano, and Codroipo. He offered violent resistance at rear guard positions projecting thence toward Udine via Bertio, Pozzuolo, and Lavarano, to cover the retirement of that Third army to the western bank of the Tagliamento.

Impelled by the will for victory and capture directed by our leadership, the German and Austro-Hungarian corps here gained successes which even in the present war rarely have been attained.

The bridgehead positions of Dignano and Codroipo were taken by storm by Prussian Jaeger and Bavarian and Wurttemberg infantry. Through the afternoon and evening, the German and Italian divisions in irresistible assault penetrated from the north the rear guard positions of the Italians east of the lower Tagliamento and drove back the enemy, while the tired Austrian corps pressed forward from the Isonzo against the last of the crossings held by the enemy near Latisana.

Cut off by our thrust from the north and unable to hold sides more than 60,000 Italians gave down their arms. Several hundred guns fell into the hands of the victors. The number of prisoners captured during the week of the successfully conducted twelfth Isonzo battle is consequently increased to more than 180,000 and the total of guns taken is increased to more than 1,500. The other booty captured is proportionate.

### SUPPLEMENTARY.

On the Tagliamento the troops of the enemy, who were maintaining themselves on the eastern bank of the river near Pinzano and Latisana, either have been driven back or taken prisoner.

### ITALIAN.

ROME, Nov. 1.—Thwarting the plan of the enemy by the rapidity of their prompt decided upon the course of the campaign, which had detained his advance, our troops have effected the withdrawal on the Tagliamento, in spite of the extremely difficult strategical and logistical conditions. The third army is nearly complete, a beautiful example of strength and unity.

The first and second cavalry divisions, and especially the heroic regiments of Genoa and Novara, and the untiring veterans, are worthy of mention to the admiration and gratitude of the country.

Last night enemy airplanes brutally bombed several unprotected towns far from the lines of communication, causing a few casualties among the civilian population.

### PALESTINE FRONT.

BRITISH. LONDON, Nov. 1.—Gen. Allenby, commander of the British forces in Egypt, reports that after a night march our troops attacked Beersheba in force. While the British army tried to attack the defenses covering the town from the west and southwest mounted troops made a wide turning movement through the desert and approached it from the east.

Beersheba was occupied in the evening in spite of determined resistance by the enemy.

The Beersheba operations we captured 1,800 prisoners and nine guns. Our losses were slight in comparison to the results obtained.

Beersheba is approximately forty miles southwest of Jerusalem. When the British halted their advance in Palestine last spring they had reached Gaza, on the coast, while another column had pushed on inland to the vicinity of Beersheba.)

### FRENCH FRONT.

PARIS, Nov. 1.—The artillery fighting was rather spirited along our

### INDUSTRIAL UNREST

This book tells how several large corporations encourage their employees to keep in the best possible working condition, and also suggests how to preserve factories from contamination, incendies, either from within or without.

### A FREE COPY

will be sent postpaid to any mill treasurer or agent, who will write us for it.

### SHERMAN SERVICE

"Industrial Conciliators"

CHICAGO  
55 S. LaSalle St.

BOSTON  
10 State St.

NEW YORK  
20 Broad St.

NEW HAVEN  
20 Church St.

### AUSTRO-GERMAN INVASION OF ITALY



## BRITISH UNVEIL U-BOAT FACTS; PERIL DWINDLES

### U. S. Navy Aids in Cutting Shipping Loss; Half of "Subs" Sunk.

(Continued from first page.)

With milk at \$3.42 a 100 pounds to the distributor, 7.07 cents becomes the purchase price for a quart. Health Commissioner Robertson has figured out their expenses per quart, with the 5.92 cents above the purchase price going to the dealer. Following are his figures:

	Cents
Pasteurization and cooling	2
Transportation to city	3
Bottles	25
Refrigeration	17
Delivery cost	2.25
Minor expenses and profits	1.48
Total	8.82
Paid producer	2.97
Cost to consumer	13.89

### COST AND CREDIT

Figures Show Just How Much  
Milk Distributors Make.

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(Continued from first page.)

poorer and the number of German submarines which do not return is increasing.

"Since April British losses by U-boats have steadily decreased, and lately to a marked degree. September was the most satisfactory month. October was only slightly better, and better by 30 per cent than any other month since unrestricted submarine warfare began. The net reduction in tonnage in the last four months is 30 per cent less than anticipated in the estimate prepared for the cabinet early in July."

"The total net reduction since the beginning of the war from all causes in British tonnage on the official register in ships over 1,600 tons is under two and a half millions of tons gross, or 14 per cent, and that after a period when our great armament and magnificently equipped record, anterior, and the great growth of our navy was simultaneously achieved, to the detriment of mercantile ship building."

Confidence in Workers.

The speaker expressed confidence that the skilled workers would stand by the nation in carrying out the great shipbuilding program, just as they had done in the munitions and other needs of the country.

"For," he added, "they may rest assured that the parliament and the country will not permit any action calculated to lower the standard of comfort they have won for their families and themselves."

Sir Eric said that the new national army was being organized ready for war.

"The output of merchant tonnage for the first nine months of 1917 is 123 per cent higher than in the corresponding period last year and considerably higher than the total output for the whole of 1915. Standard vessels have been ordered representing nearly one million gross tons. More than half of these are under construction."

"According to the record, there now are 20 large dry docks in Britain, where merchantmen can be repaired. We expressed the hope that all these vessels would soon be effectively armed."

Council Is Powerless.

It was pointed out that the city council is powerless because of the lack of authority to control milk prices or the supply.

A. Webb of Borden's said it was legal for the city to do what it wanted.

"The city ought to take over control of the milk business," said Mr. Webb. "If the milk dealers violated the Sherman act and Mr. Hoyne will get after them. Unless there is some relief within a few hours Chicago won't have any milk. I made more profit selling milk years ago for 8 cents a quart than that I make now."

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Confidence in Workers.

Replies to criticism regarding the recent loss of a Scandinavian convoy in the North sea, Sir Eric said that had the British navy been informed of the attack, which it was not, its position was such that it could not have wished a better opportunity of intercepting the raiders. The Scandinavian convoy system had been going on since April, 1916, and this was the first occasion on which any ship had been lost.

In September, he continued, the royal naval air service carried out sixty-four raids behind the enemy lines in Flanders, dropping 2,738 bombs.

Escort Method a Success.

Referring to the success of the convoy system in general Sir Eric said:

"In September 90 per cent of the total vessels sailing the Atlantic trades were convoyed and since the convoy system started the total percentage of loss per convoyed vessel through the danger zone was one in two hundred.

"I wish to acknowledge fully the valuable contribution made by the United States to this convoy system since its destruction, joined in under command of Vice Admiral Sims, from whom we have received the heartiest cooperation and whose counsel has been of great value to us. The contribution of the United States navy was given promptly and freely upon their entry into the war and is gradually being extended in this and other ways."

The first lord added:

"The strength of our navy is 71 per cent greater than in 1914, when it was 2,400,000 tons. At the outbreak of the war we had eighteen mine sweepers and auxiliary patrols; today there are 3,386. The personnel of the fleet before the war was 146,000; today it is 390,000."

Expect GILES INDICTMENT.

The October grand jury, which adjourned to consider the evidence presented against H. Giles, president of the Marine Protective Association, alleged to have embezzled \$23,000 of the village funds during the last fifteen years, has voted to indict him on charges of embezzlement.

The first lord added:

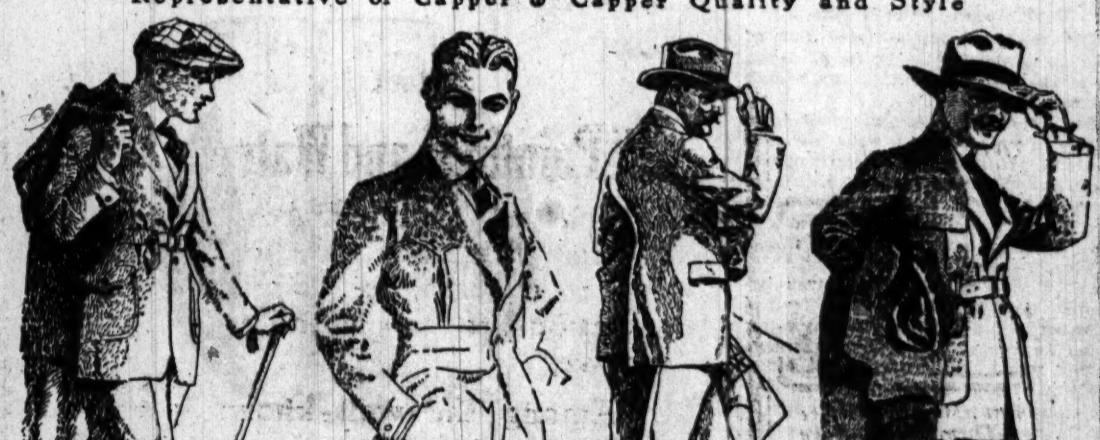
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There is only one of each of these advertised pieces. Come early and get your choice.

DAVID STERN COMPANY  
IN BUSINESS SINCE 1872  
1027-29 MADISON ST.

## 4 Clever Suit Models

Representative of Capper & Capper Quality and Style



WE illustrate four suits that have won exceptional popularity with Chicago's most discriminating dressers. Each style is distinctive, yet conforming to the correct interpretation of the authoritative fall fashions, at \$25 up.

Capper & Capper

MICHIGAN AVE. at MONROE ST.

## ST. JOHN, I. W. W. LEADER, AT LAST SEIZED IN WEST

Vincent St. John, predecessor of William D. ("Big Bill") Haywood, as secretary-treasurer of the I. W. W., was arrested yesterday by federal agents at Jiccorro, N. M., and taken to El Paso, Tex. He will be brought to Chicago. St. John was indicted here Sept. 28 with 166 other members of the I. W. W. of whom over 100 are now in custody, charged with conspiring against the United States.

St. John has a long and picturesque history in western labor troubles. He has been an avowed exponent of the use of force in labor difficulties and is an advocate of sabotage. He was indicted for murder seven times, but never brought to trial. He was one of the leaders of the Western Federation of Miners in Cripple Creek in 1914, was also identified with the Custer strike, as a result of which Gov. Frank Steunenberg was murdered. This is the first time he has ever been apprehended by federal authorities.

### NONESSENTIAL PRODUCTION MAY GET CUT IN COAL

Washington, D. C., Nov. 1.—[Special to the Tribune]—That the fuel administration is preparing to cooperate with other government agencies in the matter of curtailing nonessential production for the period of the war was indicated yesterday when it was announced that serious consideration is being given to limitation of coal supply to plants manufacturing products not absolutely necessary for the welfare of the people and the government.

L. A. Sneed of the fuel supply division of the fuel administration stated that several conferences have been held on the subject and while definite decisions had been reached an announcement is to be made of rules and regulations to be issued governing limitation of supply on various types of manufacturing plants.

## STANDARD MAKES OF TALKING MACHINES AT MAIL ORDER PRICES

Victrolas, Columbia Grafonolas and other well-known makes of Talking Machines at unheard-of low prices. New machines right-from-the-factory and machines used slightly. Visit our retail branch of our mail order establishment. Just 5 minutes on Madison St.—out of the loop's high rent district.

Nearly all Fox River Valley milk producers went on strike yesterday, refusing to deliver for the lower price.

This was effective in Aurora, Belvidere, Poplar Grove, and Caledonia. At Geneva, Prairie and Cherry Valley it was said that dealers were able to get milk with the understanding the price was to be fixed later. It was said the local Aurora dealers were able to get their normal supply was being delivered.

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The first lord added:

"The strength of our navy is 71

## 2 PROGRESSIVES PICKED FOR NEW KAISER CABINET

Von Payer and Friedberg  
to Be Aids of Count  
von Hertling.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 1.—According to dispatches received here from Berlin the Cologne Gazette says Emperor William received Count von Hertling this afternoon and Von Hertling accepted the imperial chancellorship and the office of prime of Prussia.

Dr. Karl Heiterich, secretary of the interior and vice chancellor, and Herr von Waldow, president of the German food regulation board, have resigned. Friedrich von Payer, progressive member of the reichstag, says the dispatch, is to be appointed vice chancellor, and Herr Friedberg, leader of the National Liberal party, will be given the post of vice president of the Prussian ministry.

The Cologne Gazette says the resignation of Vice Admiral von Capelle as minister of the navy has not been accepted.

### Seeks Full Power.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 1.—The political crisis in Germany, as far as is shown by the wireless which has reached here from Berlin, is still unsettled. Count von Hertling has not decided whether to accept the chancellorship. His decision apparently is dependent on the settlement of certain difficulties connected with the office of president of the Prussian ministry.

According to the Catholic organ, Germania, which presumably is in the court's confidence, there is a conflict of his opinion that the chancellor and the head of the Prussian ministry should not be separated.

Some Berlin newspapers are so certain that Von Hertling will not accept that they are busying themselves with the next step in the crisis. The Tageblatt mentions the venerable Count von Posadowsky-Wehnen, former minister of the interior and now an independent member of the reichstag, for the chancellorship.

### Rejected by Reichstag.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—Count George von Hertling has been rejected as imperial chancellor according to special dispatches from Amsterdam which construe this as a rebuff to the emperor and a victory for parliamentarianism. The messages, however, apparently were written before the German wireless statement was sent out yesterday announcing that Von Hertling had been offered the place and was consulting with reichstag leaders.

An American newspaper in Berlin says that Count von Hertling had conferences with the majority leaders and that they opposed his appointment because he was against the reichstag resolution for peace without annexations and the democratic parliamentary system.

### BRITAIN LOANED \$435,000,000; BIGGEST SO FAR

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 1.—A credit of \$435,000,000 was made to Great Britain by the treasury to cover British expenditures in this country up to Jan. 1, 1918.

This brings the total loans to Great Britain to \$1,860,000,000 and total loans to all allied governments to \$4,060,000.

The credit today is the largest ever made to an allied government. The money will be withdrawn from the treasury only as needed to pay for war contracts.

### Austria Pays 5 1-2 Per Cent on Seventh War Loan

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 1.—Issuance of the seventh war loan in Austria has been officially announced, according to a Vienna dispatch today. The loan comprises a 5 1/2 per cent, redeemable state loan and 5 1/2 per cent exchequer bonds, payable August, 1926, both free of taxation.

### Conservative Leader Will Head Spain Cabinet

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 1.—King Alfonso has asked Antonio Maura, the former premier, to form a cabinet. Señor Maura is a leader of the Conservative party.

### The Pearl Shop

#### Bar pins and brooches

PARTICULARLY welcome as presents this fall, for they are worn with all costumes. The display at Frederic's is fascinating. Actually hundreds of different designs. All solid silver, set with real topaz, amethyst, azurite-malachite, lapis lazuli, pearl, turquoise, Wedgewood and other semi-precious stones.

\$1, \$1.50, \$1.75,  
\$2, \$2.25, \$2.50,  
\$3, \$3.50

Frederic's guaranteed  
pearls—5 to 400

Frederic's  
Makers of Classic Jewelry  
1000 Monroe Street, Chicago



Julia McCarthy & Charlotte Waltz

Rows and rows of wee knitters sit outside headquarters over at the Council of Defense while mothers and others are waiting for registrants. The kiddies are doing their bit and numerous socks and scarfs are turned out from tiny hands.

Julia McCarthy and Charlotte

### Business Girl Patriots to Stage Big War Rally

The American Business Girls' Patriotic league, 700 strong, will hold a demonstration tonight, starting at 8:30, on the main floor of Hotel Metropole. Among the speakers will be Capt. William A. Moffett, commanding at Great Lakes; Capt. E. A. Evers, Grant park camp; Col. Jamison of the British-Canadian recruiting mission, and Lieut. W. G. Hamilton of the Black Watch. The Jackie's band of Grant park will play. The young women have placed boxes in the offices where they work to collect money to buy tobacco for soldiers.

PAUL MEADE speaks at Majestic Theater this noon. Billy Sunday's singer, Homer Roelke, will sing. Admission free—Ad-

mitted.

ARRESTED AS DRAFT DODGER.

Cedar Rapids, Ia., Nov. 1.—Fred Pabel, one of the richest farmers in Grundy county, has been arrested on a charge of failing to register for the draft. He was arrested yesterday on a charge of failing to register.

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## The Chicago Tribune.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER

FOUNDED JUNE 16, 1847.

REGISTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER JUNE 6, 1898, AT THE POSTOFFICE AS CHICAGO, ILL., UNDER ACT OF MARCH 3, 1879.

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FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1917.

"Our Country! In her intercourse with foreign nations may she always be in the right; but our country, right or wrong." —Stephen Decatur.

## THE SOCIALISTS AND THE JUDGES.

Mayor Thompson, by ways which were satisfactory to him, contrived for many months to make the country wonder what might be the matter with Chicago loyalty. There was nothing wrong with it, but there was difficulty in persuading other people that a loyal city could be tolerant of or indifferent to the performances which gratified Mr. Thompson's idea of Americanism.

By substantial achievement Chicago indicated that it was going ahead, even if its mayor was sitting by the roadside. There was no inclination to overemphasize the importance of one man's attitude, even if he was the city's executive, but we realized that municipal compositions such as Chicago's were being tested for weak spots and that it was bad to allow injurious impressions to prevail.

It was bad, not so much for the ideas created abroad as for the ideas established at home. Community effort plus community confidence was needed and the suggestion that there was wavering and indecision in the city was unfortunate.

It will be much worse if the county in an election in which the question of Americanism has been raised gives the slightest reason for even suspicion that it is not sound to the core.

Such suspicion will exist if the Socialist vote in the Tuesday judicial elections is abnormally large. We may expect that dissent and disaffection will give the Socialist candidates a larger vote than usual, but abnormally in the vote will be a direct question of Chicago's frame of mind regarding American conduct in the war.

Loyalists who realize this will make it a point to give their support to the cause of Americanism by voting for the Republican and Democratic judges. In the larger aspects of the election the nationalistic emotions and patriotic stanchness of the people have been questioned.

## ENEMY PATENT RIGHTS.

In a number of ways the people of the United States have met difficulties and have experienced distress because of the protection given control of goods and price manipulation by the patent rights held by enemies. What happened in the case of Japan was an instance. A scandalous manipulation of price was made possible under the protection of rights sustained by the government and an artificial scarcity of the drug was maintained.

This situation prevailed in other drugs, in dyes, people, and mechanical devices. As it affected material use, it was purely without justification in equity.

The government now has decided to place the information contained in the German material patented and copyrighted in this country at the disposal of American manufacturers under a license system and the difficulties and distress encountered here because of the war will be partly relieved. Whatever equities protest against the plan, it seems to ordinary reason, are entirely outweighed by the equities which demand it.

## LABOR IN WAR TIME.

The Washington correspondent of THE TRIBUNE, Mr. Henning, reports the consideration by the president and cabinet of a stupendous program of preparation to carry on the war. The Italian disaster has opened up a longer and harder road to peace, than we had hoped to find, and the government, accordingly, is enlarging its plans. These plans, in our optimistic American view, are, in fact, stupendous. They include measures recently urged in these columns, notably the training of youth of 19, and they propose further sacrifice on an unprecedented scale for all Americans.

The most important measure of this program, in fact, the crucial measure, is "legislation making it possible to restrict the manufacture of non-essentials and to concentrate the labor power of the nation on the production of ships and munitions."

The ship question is paramount. We might have 10,000,000 trained men on this continent, and they would be worse than worthless in this war unless we could not only transport them overseas but keep them fully supplied. Today our shipbuilding plans are ambitious, but plans are not enough. We must build and build fast. Yet strikes are constantly retarding war work. If labor will not submit its demands to arbitration, but insist upon quitting work to enforce them, no matter how many lives are sacrificed through these delays, it is apparent that drastic means must be supplied to compel continuation of work pending adjustment of all differences.

The situation revealed by the Italian disaster is one which demands even greater expedition in the concentration of American power upon the enemy than we have foreseen. It seems to THE TRIBUNE evident that the powers of the government must be still further enlarged and strengthened. We are in the midst of a struggle for national existence. Let us not deceive ourselves about that. And self-preservation demands and justifies extreme measures. We note that in all pronouncements from Washington there is promise or threat of drastic taxation—conscription of wealth. The emphasis is unnecessary. It is an appeal to prejudices, a concession to the demagogues. There is no fear that wealth will not be taxed to the limit. But money is not going to win this war. Only men can do that. men fighting unselfishly and valiantly in the trenches and men and women working unselfishly, persistently, and devotedly at home.

This is a time when demagogery is fatal, when good faith and unity are essential. The man who labors with his hands must make his sacrifice no less than the man who works with his brain alone. In our army today the rich man is training elbow to elbow with the man without riches. There is no discrimination in the supreme sacrifice. There certainly should be none in the relatively small sacrifice of civilian service.

The American democracy is being tried today as a steward of national problems.

as it never has been before, and, as we hope, it will never be tried again. Traitors, demagogues, and imbeciles are trying to sap our strength before the most formidable foe for democracy ever confronted. The government must not hesitate to exert every ounce of power necessary to defend the nation. We are not going to allow labor to be exploited. There are ample means to prevent that. But neither can we afford to permit labor to exploit the nation, sacrificing the men at the front by delays, impeding, if not destroying, the nation's cause. With the mailed fist in our face, this is time to trim or compromise and theorize. It is time to act. Every day, every hour counts for victory or ruin.

## OFFICERS' TRAINING CAMPS.

If half of the 19,000 men now being trained for commissions as officers in the national army are to be placed on the reserve list instead of with commands there will be a serious waste of material. Arrangements which come to this end are shortsighted.

The war department explains that there are only half enough assignments for the men in training. The men who do not receive commissions will return to civil life on reserve. This is one of the war department procedures which perplex at least the civilian mind. We know that the period of training in the student officers' camps is a minimum period of maximum effort. It represents the shortest time plus the greatest effort for the making of anything like an officer.

The men who have had three months of it and who receive a commission even as second lieutenant of infantry have received what requires four years of study in normal times of the West Point graduate. If the men retire to civil life from the training camps they do not go into reserve as trained officers but as fledglings. It is unfair to them in several fashions. Many of them, possibly most of them, made a serious readjustment to their lives when they offered themselves for training. They may have no ordinary routine to which to return. They may even have no employment. They quiet try to patch things together again.

It is unfair to them as ambitious officers because their efficiency suffers from the return to civil life and the breaking off of their military life. Would not common sense suggest that the men for whom assignments are not now available be retained at the training camps for more training? If the nation is to raise a much greater army than thus far has been contemplated—and this is indicated by Washington reports—why waste the time and suffer the loss inevitably resulting from sending partly trained officers back to their homes to rust while soon the nation may need them in the highest efficiency they can develop?

Why not keep them going? Certainly no man is overtrained after a period in the training camps.

## PRO-GERMANISM IN JAPAN.

A most unwelcome footnote to Baron Ishii's protestation of Japanese love for America is contained in the report from Peking that "Number 5," the Japanese demand for rights to manufacture arms in China and other invasions of sovereignty has been revived without respect for American objections.

We are not given to "seeing Japs at night," but we could wish that Baron Ishii's amiable assertions were backed up more consistently by Japanese doings in China and Japan and that we have less evidence of mischief that affects us indirectly now and may affect us directly in future.

Take for instance Dr. Hosuke's recent article in the Shin Nippon. It has a pro-German slant not agreeable to observe.

Says Hosuke: "People condemn the pan-Germanism advocated by the German people as a chimerical idea, but I would wish to see the Japanese imbued with a similar manly spirit," and again, "It is the British rather than the Germans who are really ambitious to bring the world under their sway," and still again, "Some publicists hold that the allies, unlike Germany, took up arms in the cause of justice and liberty, though they were least prepared for the war. This is the most ridiculous theory—as absurd as absurdity can be."

Has Hosuke forgotten that Great Britain is Japan's ally? Not at all. He recalls it distinctly and the memory galls him. "Since Britain is Japan's ally, it may be a matter of congratulation for this country if she grows in strength and influence," he writes, "but she cannot be the ally of this country permanently."

Had German agents purchased space in the Shin Nippon for this outrageous article the result could hardly be more to their taste. They burn to detach Japan from Great Britain and the allies. They aim eventually to make Japan an ally of Germany.

They have said so. Their statements at home have, in Count Okuma's magazine, appears a pro-German article by a Japanese doctor of philosophy connected with the Japanese general staff. It is published in war time. So far as we know, Hosuke is still at large.

Japan is an autocracy, and a militaristic autocracy, and a militaristic autocracy by no means extravagantly in love with the United States. As a member of the now all but world wide entente, Japan should keep clear of pro-Germanism. As a member of that same entente, America has a right to insist that pro-German initiative in Japan shall cease. Otherwise we may begin to suspect that Herr Zimmerman knew his ground pretty accurately when he wrote his famous letter to the German ambassador in Mexico, and Baron Ishii's protestations may be singularly void of effect.

The situation revealed by the Italian disaster is one which demands even greater expedition in the concentration of American power upon the enemy than we have foreseen. It seems to THE TRIBUNE evident that the powers of the government must be still further enlarged and strengthened. We are in the midst of a struggle for national existence. Let us not deceive ourselves about that. And self-preservation demands and justifies extreme measures. We note that in all pronouncements from Washington there is promise or threat of drastic taxation—conscription of wealth. The emphasis is unnecessary. It is an appeal to prejudices, a concession to the demagogues. There is no fear that wealth will not be taxed to the limit. But money is not going to win this war. Only men can do that. men fighting unselfishly and valiantly in the trenches and men and women working unselfishly, persistently, and devotedly at home.

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The American democracy is being tried today as a steward of national problems.

## Editorial of the Day

## LOWDEN STRIKES A HIGH NOTE.

[From the New York Evening Post.] "I don't yet know if the state criminologist is a Democrat or Republican." This utterance of Gov. Lowden in such marked contrast with what has been coming out of Chicago for some years that it is only fair to the good name of Illinois to call attention to it.

The circumstances under which it was made recall the enlightened days of Hughes in New York and Wilson in New Jersey. The governor of the state of Lincoln—and Lorimer—was addressing the state conference of charities and corrections. Illinois, he declared, would both preserve her democracy and make herself efficient. How? Partly by "choosing the heads of state charitable departments for ability rather than politics."

Illinois, in the opinion of her governor, "wants a system in her charitable institutions whereby a young man or young woman who starts in at the bottom may one day hope to be head of the institution he or she is in." This is one of the highest notes that have been struck by any important public official in a good while. Gov. Lowden's words call for a step that should be urged with increasing insistence in every state. They do him special honor in being spoken at a moment when most governors are straining national problems.

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## AUTOCRATS MUST PERISH, LOWDEN TELLS ROCKFORD

Governor Informs Men They Stand for Victory for Democracy.

BY PARKE BROWN.

Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill., Nov. 1.—Camp Grant today had the biggest day of its two months of military existence.

Gov. Frank O. Lowden paid an official visit to the 25,000 men who gathered in the covered plain adjoining division headquarters.

The applause that greeted the governor and followed his last words beats anything of the sort in the past. But a great demonstration of spirit came in the singing by those thousands of men. First came "Illinois," then "Good-by Camp Grant, Hello France," and "Smile, Smile, Smile."

Sing "O, Johnny."

And after the big program was over the 371 selected Negroes who arrived this week were marched in before the reviewing stand. There they sang "O, Johnny," for all the swing and life there was in it, and then "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," with uncovered heads.

Gen. Thomas H. Barry, commanding general was Gov. Lowden's host and introduced the to the men. "Gov. Lowden," he said, "I cannot speak in too high praise of the men of your state. They are imbued with the right spirit and have shown it on all occasions. They have made unusual progress in the time they have in camp. And notwithstanding the great reputation of former soldiers of Illinois and the great commanders the state has produced, I am satisfied these men and officers will live up to the best traditions of those former soldiers of Illinois."

Comes to Camp for Cheer.

The last few days have been depressing to all of us because of untoward events on the Italian front," said Gov. Lowden, "and so today I come to you, not so much to encourage you as to receive encouragement from you."

"I want you to know, soldiers of Illinois, that we are remains at home are not afraid of the battle you are going to fight in a cause nearer to our hearts than any cause in which our fathers or their fathers before them ever fought."

"But in this war in which you draw your sword, if this war goes against us, there will be no spot in all America we can call our own and where we can enjoy the blessing of liberty, free institution, and justice, those great heritages of our fathers. Democracy is in its battle with military autocracy. When this war is over, wherever you go the whole world will either be altogether free or altogether under the heel of military autocracy. Not only that, but in the last world there will be no nook or cranny anywhere where defeated and worsted lovers of liberty may find a refuge."

"And so, men of Illinois, I want you to know that we appreciate the solemnity, the importance of the cause in which you are engaged. I want you to know wherever you may be, the great heart of Illinois will beat in sympathy and love for you, and when you return, as God grant you may, Illinois will bring to you her gratitude with unstinted hands."

Proud of State's Men.

"We are proud of you today and looking into your faces we may renew our faith that this great republic shall not in this great cataclysm of the world, go down, but shall endure forever, to the blessing of humanity."

Because of its excellent drilling, Company "C" of the Three Hundred and Thirty-third machine gun battalion, commanded by Capt. George Ade Davis, was chosen as the escort of honor for Gov. Lowden and his party.

## ART FOR CHILDREN'S SAKE

Chicago Society Woman Contributes Anonymous Painting to White Elephant Sale for Hospital Fund.



## BARGAIN SALE

Chicago's "mystery" painter, a society woman, has contributed one of her works to the White Elephant sale in aid of the Children's Memorial hospital fund, but she has refused to be identified with it. This is in charge of the rummage sale but has not been identified as the "mystery" painter, but so far they have been unsuccessful.

The painting which has been given to the rummage sale is done on burlap and the signature thereon has been carefully smudged out, leaving no trace save that it was presented by a woman prominent in society, whose name the directors of the sale refuse to divulge.

The white elephant sale is being urged as an aid to this form of national conservation.

## MACHINE GUN TRAINING SOON AT FT. SHERIDAN

Fort Sheridan, Ill., Nov. 1.—(Special)—The second battalion of the Forty-fifth infantry, which has been doing guard duty here for the last month, has been ordered to Camp Zachary Taylor, Louisville, Ky. It is understood that it will be replaced by a battalion of the Forty-fifth infantry, now at Fort Snelling, Minn.

The Forty-sixth infantry band, which has been supplying music here, also has been ordered to Louisville. It will be replaced by the Forty-fifth infantry band.

Now the band's schedule includes machine gun training, but as there are no machine guns here the training will have to be purely theoretical. Target practice with the service rifle will be completed next week.

## CENTRAL TRUST CALLS LORIMER SECURITIES GOOD

Proving up the experts' estimates of the value of the Litchfield Milling company's property and other Munday holdings in the defunct La Salle Street bank, consumed most of yesterday's hearing before Master in Chancery Louis J. Behan.

Hiram B. Kadish, the government's expert accountant, endeavored to trace several of the company's financial accounts for the backing of several of them. It is the contention of the Central Trust company that these securities were ample to protect loans made by the bank on them at the time the Central Trust extended the money with which the bank was converted from a national to a state institution.

## HOUSTON ARMY READY TO FIGHT BY FEBRUARY 15

General Todd Says That Troops Will Be Fully Trained.

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT:  
Camp Logan, Houston, Tex., Nov. 1.—"Give this division until the middle of February and it will be one of the best organized, best equipped, and best manned divisions in the entire army." This is the statement of Gen. H. D. Todd Jr., commander of the division in the absence of Gen. George Bell Jr.

New Medical Officers.

Several new medical officers arrived today to complete the roster of medical officers for the division.

The names are as follows: To One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Infantry, First Lieut. Edward L. Willson Jr., First Lieut. Joseph T. Brennan, First Lieut. Clyde R. Vanvooren, To One Hundred and Thirtieth Infantry, First Lieut. John D. Hazel, First Lieut. Louis M. Tomlinson, First Lieut. John W. Stiers, To One Hundred and Thirty-first Infantry, First Lieut. Norman A. Searle, First Lieut. William R. Mansfield, To One Hundred and Thirty-second Infantry, First Lieut. Bert Mense, First Lieut. Leslie J. Phillips, First Lieut. Virgil H. Moats, First Lieut. Pat. Murphy, To One Hundred and Twenty-second Field Artillery, First Lieut. James F. Muser. To Ambulance company No. 131, First Lieut. Milton O. Houghton, First Lieut. Grover A. Beckett.

Military Hall.

Fort Worth, Tex., Nov. 1.—The 200 Illinois officers of Camp Bowie gave

a banquet and dance tonight at the Metropolitan at which Gen. Roy Hoffmann, commander of the Sixty-first depot brigade, was the guest of honor.

The event, officers assert, in the nature of a farewell ball, the Illinoisans expect to be held in France. It is

expected many officers and men will be given a leave of absence for several days for Thanksgiving, but Chicagoans say they will not be able to return home, as no more than three or four days will be allowed.

The white elephant sale is being urged as an aid to this form of national conservation.

## NEW DETAIL OF U.S. TROOPS SENT INTO TRENCHES

BY ASSOCIATED PRESS:  
WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Nov. 1.—The first battalions of Americans in the trenches have been relieved by others. Relief, which is considered one of the critical periods, when the enemy by shelling the approaches to the positions, many inflict heavy damage, was accomplished successfully. Apparently the enemy was not aware of what was going on.

With the men back in billets, it is now permitted to maneuver for the first time that the casualties were negligible. In fact, more men are marching with "trench feet" than with wounds.

From a military standpoint the experience gained by the Americans is considered of a high value in the training of the combatants in the various French units. It was a tired, dirty, wet, mud-caked body of men that returned to billets. The men had only two clear days while in the trenches. They were covered with mud from their hats to their shoes. Before anything else they required a bath, first with gasoline and then water.

They may still be a little brittle, and the returned soldiers spend most of the time running themselves and their belongings. Some of the fields in this section of France are covered with blankets, parts of uniforms and equipment. Clouds of red dust arose in these places when later the owners started out to brush. Tonight the returned battalions are clean and ready to go back again.

Concord Prosecutor Asks Change of Venue for Murder Trial.

## MEANS INDICTED AS KING SLAYER; DENIES GUILT

Concord Prosecutor Asks Change of Venue for Murder Trial.

Concord, N. C., Nov. 1.—Argument on the state's motion for a change of venue for the trial of Gaston B. Means, indicted today for the murder of Mrs. Maude A. King of Chicago, had not been concluded when the Cabarrus County court adjourned tonight. State Solicitor Hayden Clement is seeking to have the trial held in some place other than Concord, which is Means' home town.

Concord on Lawyers.

In presenting his motion the solicitor said that the defendant had employed practically all the lawyers in this city to defend him; that when he sought a warrant for Means' arrest officials were reluctant to issue it, and that the feeling shown against the New York woman and the prominence of the Means family in its 100 years of residence in this vicinity made it difficult to have a proper trial in Concord.

After the grand jury returned the indictment Means was formally arraigned, pleading not guilty, and a venire summoned from which to select a jury.

Burmeister a Witness.

Among those testifying before the jury were Dr. Burmeister, coroner's physician of Cook county, Ill., whose report of a post-mortem examination of the body of Mrs. King at Chicago, where it had been taken for burial, was partly responsible for the reopening of the investigation into the case in this state.

## The Government

is now compelling men in various lines of business to act upon a principle which has been in effect in the shoe business of Messrs.

## Martin and Martin

ever since it was established; namely, the principle of basing retail prices upon *cost*, plus a *reasonable and fixed* percentage of profit. The common practice has been to operate upon *varying percentages* of profit, in many cases too high; in other words, to charge "what the traffic would bear." Under this system the customer sometimes gets good value for his money—sometimes not—and customers are not always good judges of value.

The only sure guide for the customer is to know that the percentage of profit on a given article is reasonable and fixed, and that it is based upon the *cost of making* the article, not upon what the merchant thinks he can get or ought to get for it.

When the government gets around to the shoe business it will find at least one establishment which is already organized and operated—and always has been—in the interest of the customer—not from any philanthropic motive, but solely because that appears to be the best way to build a permanent business at the least cost.

It doesn't take nearly as much expenditure or effort to build a business which is based upon the customer's interest. Pleased customers come back without effort or expenditure. And they bring others with them. So the customer's interest and the merchant's interest are really the same.

If all merchants in all lines could see this principle, the government would not have to fix prices or profits. For those who cannot see it, it will be a good thing to have their prices fixed by the government; good for the merchants as well as their customers—good for the merchants, in fact, because it is good for their customers. Whatever is best for the one who buys is finally best for the one who sells. Those who buy

## Martin and Martin Shoes

may always rest assured that, whatever the price, the value expressed by that price is in the shoes. The price is based upon the *cost to make* such shoes, plus a reasonable and fixed percentage of profit for the service involved in selling them. Martin & Martin shoes cost more per pair to buy than some other shoes—but less per year to wear than any cheaper shoes.

## Our Advertisements

are addressed to prospective customers only. To those who have once worn them, Martin & Martin shoes need no further advertisement.

We always carry in stock complete lines of the famous shoes of

Thomas Cort, Inc.  
FOR BOTH MEN AND WOMEN.

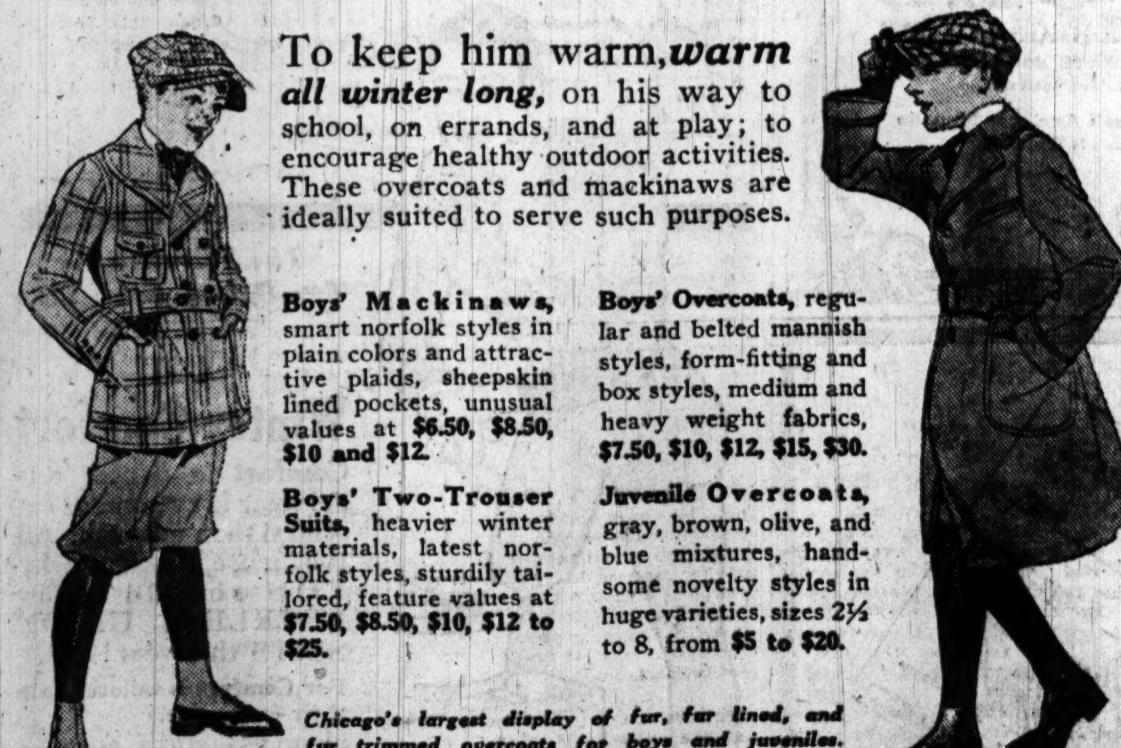
## Martin & Martin

SHOE AND HOSIERY STORES FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN

326 Michigan Avenue, Chicago  
1 East 35th Street, New York

(Those who cannot visit the stores buy satisfactorily by mail. Our fitting charts, simple, accurate, and easily used, will be sent upon request. Please address the Chicago store.)

To keep him warm, warm all winter long, on his way to school, on errands, and at play; to encourage healthy outdoor activities. These overcoats and mackinaws are ideally suited to serve such purposes.



Boys' Mackinaws, smart Norfolk styles in plain colors and attractive plaids, sheepskin lined pockets, unusual values at \$6.50, \$8.50, \$10 and \$12.

Boys' Two-Trouser Suits, heavier winter materials, latest Norfolk styles, sturdily tailored, feature values at \$7.50, \$8.50, \$10, \$12 to \$20.

Chicago's largest display of fur, fur lined, and fur trimmed overcoats for boys and juveniles.

Boys' Warm Winter Caps, with earbands, in mackinaw plaids and mixtures, 95c to \$1.95.

Boys' Extra Heavy Woolen Shaker Knit Sweater Coats, large shawl collars, special, \$5.

THE HUB  
Henry C. Lytton & Sons  
N. E. Corner State and Jackson

## CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & CO



Men's Boots at \$6

Of Fine Quality in a Popular Last

They are of tan calf and of black calf—splendid shoes in style, leather-quality, workmanship and finish.

Values that will be well worth your attention at \$6 pair.

Other grades of shoes of well known standard quality, for men and young men, in a variety of desired lasts, are priced at \$8, \$9, \$10 and \$10.50 pair.

First Floor, South

## DARROW TELLS WHY U. S. IS IN WAR TO VICTORY

### Indicts Germany as Seat of Murder and Piracy.

Clarence S. Darrow, speaking last night at Medina temple, appealed to the citizens of the United States to unite now for the smashing of the kaiser, careless of the cost or the bloodshed, in order that freemen may have a place they can call their home on this earth.

He reviewed the history of Prussia throughout the war until the United States came in, and declared that President Wilson would have been false to every tradition of the country and humanity if he withstood longer the insolence of Prussia.

"I say, without the slightest hesitation, he said, that no human being, no civilization, no nation, can defend the right of Germany to destroy the neutral ships upon the high seas without offering a chance to save human lives.

#### Premeditated Murder."

"And I say again, as a lawyer, that, under all the rules of international law, German submarine attacks were not warfare, but cold-blooded, premeditated murder under the guise of war."

Mr. Darrow went after the pacifists at his command. Summing up he said:

"We who oppose this war, who seek to confound our friends and hinder united action that alone can bring victory, are working for the most despotic, arbitrary government that the civilised world has known."

George W. Perkins, president of the Glassmakers' International union, pre- sided.

The great auditorium was packed to the doors, and Darrow was given a big ovation as he was presented by the union labor leaders.

#### Mr. Darrow's Speech.

He spoke, in part, as follows:

"The responsibilities between nations, it is my opinion, have driven us far into the past. No doubt all countries have been aggressors and the history of none of them can be defended in all their acts. And, still the fact remains that in the summer of 1914 Europe was at peace.

"To place the responsibility in this war we need not go beyond this fate of 1914, when the peace of the world was shattered.

"On the 28th of June, 1914, an Austrian prince and princess were killed in Serbia. The assassination caused little comment in the world. This incident seemed to have been forgotten until July 23, when Austria sent her demand to Serbia. At that time all Europe, except Austria and Germany,

### PROVE PATRIOTISM

Clarence Darrow Tells Great Audience to Repudiate Anti-War Stand of Socialists at Polls.

JUST before he closed his two-hour appeal to an American patriotic audience last night, Clarence Darrow urged the voters of Cook county next Tuesday to support the fusion ticket and defeat the candidates who are not 100 per cent Americans and patriots at this time.

He said he advised the support of the fusion ticket as a war measure—not a perfect ticket and the manner of nomination was not perfect, he said, but that didn't matter now with Germany still undefeated.

He said the defects of our government, local, state, and national, could be attended to after Germany had been whipped, but until then every 100 per cent patriot should not stop to quibble over anything if that quibbling might hinder the whipping of Germany.

believed that any serious trouble over the death of a prince had passed.

"Serbia was an independent state and this demand called on Serbia to officially condemn all anti-Austrian propaganda, to punish any officials who took part in it, and suppress all Serbian papers hostile to Austria; to disband the national society, to dismiss teachers and officials connected with anti-Austrian propaganda, and finally to give up her neutrality, and become a vassal of Austria. And the note gave Serbia forty-eight hours in which to comply with these demands and yield up its independence to a foreign, hostile state! And, the alternative was that the Austrian army should at once be turned loose against a little nation of less than five million souls!"

#### Others Work for Peace.

"Immediately England, France, Russia, and Italy, feeling the impending danger, used every effort to prevent the striking of a match that should kindle a fire in Europe that might consume civilization itself. Austria and Germany alone refused to even negotiate for a settlement. Serbia at the urgent request of all the great powers, however, turned herself to the last degree. She accepted every demand other than the one requiring her to be a vassal of Austria and this she did not refuse, but asked for more explicit instructions.

"At once Austria commenced to mobilize. Then Russia, the big brother of all the Slavs, served notice on Austria that she would protect Serbia. England came up to Germany to help settle the trouble over Serbia with Austria; asked all the Serbs in Austria; to heed and obey Austria, and people by as devoted a band of plied that they should try in their own

that Russia should cease her preparations for war within twenty-four hours or Germany would act.

**Germany Declares War.**  
"No great, self-respecting nation could have accepted these demands. The twenty-four hours passed by and Germany declared war on Russia. The responsibility of this war is fixed by the public documents which any one can read, that passed between the nations for the twelve days following the 23d day of July. This war was made in Germany, and all the horrors of the great struggle are rightfully upon her head.

"We watched while this German army reached the Belgian border and asked the young, devoted, patriotic king of Belgium to let it pass because it was on its way to France. We heard King Albert reply: 'Belgium is a nation, not a road.'

"We watched this German army as it swept across Belgium and into northern France, laying waste provinces, burning cities, killing combatants and noncombatants, and, turning back upon a desolate country of ruined towns and villages, levying unconscionable tribute on the people that were left.

"We saw this army go through this peaceful land, singing as it went!

"This great German army is now slowly going back to the fatherland, and the world cannot help but rejoice that they do not sing as they return!

**Turning to the Sea.**  
"After the defeat at the Marne, the German army dug itself in to prevent annihilation. A long series of indecisive months passed by until Germany felt the desperation of her case, and turned to the sea. Before this time England's fleet had driven the German fleet from the sea.

"The German fleet sold munitions to England to kill the English, and to the English to kill the Germans. She sold them to America to kill Spaniards and to Spain to kill Americans. She sold them in Mexico to wage war on the United States.

"And when she sold them, she was well within her right; for under the rules of war, any people have as much right to sell munitions as they have to sell food and clothes.

**No Excuse for Murder.**  
"Letters and protests followed. "Letters and protests followed. Germany evaded and finally admitted this act and half way promised that this unforgivable violation of the laws of humanity and the laws of war should not occur again."

Mr. Darrow then gave the details of other German U-boat activities, leading us to the entry of the United States into the war. He continued:

"The attack of Germany upon the Lusitania and other ships of commerce was not warfare; it was murder and piracy upon the high seas. What was the duty of the United States?

"We were then an independent nation of 100,000,000 souls; stronger than, at least, three times over than Germany; ten times richer than Germany; so far removed from Germany that we did not fear to lose it nor any land; and people by as devoted a band of plied that they should try in their own

men as ever rallied to protect the liberties of the world.

**The Only Way.**  
"We were big enough and strong enough and safe enough to defend ourselves and help protect the people of the world. Had the United States not been as to the only other power, there from a foreign government, it would have lost the respect of every nation on the earth.

**Paris was Starved and Surrendered in her Rights.**  
"Paris was starved and surrendered in her rights.

**As to Terms of Peace.**  
"And as to terms of peace, it is idle to speak of peace until we begin to fight. This is the last argument to confound our friends, to separate allies, to sow discord where there should be union and strength.

**What Terms of Peace can we propose today?**  
"Shall we say to France that we will not make her submit to us in war, but we will not make her submit to us in peace?

"And be it said to the honor and glory and idealism of America that she accepted the gage of battle from the German empire and prepared to fight. There is no chance for intelligent people to be mistaken as to our duty and our right.

**Pacificists and pro-Germans have freely criticized the president of the United States for leading his people into war. It is becoming any American to criticize the president in this great crisis.**  
"It is becoming any American to criticize the president in this great crisis.

**United States never had a greater, wiser, more patriotic president than Woodrow Wilson, and it is for the people of the United States to support and uphold him in this, the greatest crisis of our nation's life.**

**U. S. Stand Justified.**  
"The governments of the future will take their authority from the people and from no one else. The people are not always right or always wise, but their voice is the same; they are the true voice of the world.

**Germany's excuses and excusers have been many. We have been told that America was never neutral. From the beginning that we sold munitions to the allies, to use against her.**  
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## JUDGE SUPPORTS TICKET ON WHICH HE GOT NO PLACE

C. N. Goodwin Pleads for  
Votes of Loyalty to  
the Nation.

Superior Court Judge Clarence N. Goodwin—the only retiring judge who was not renominated on the joint ticket—came out last night in a square declaration urging the election of the joint Democratic and Republican nominees.

"To vote for the Democratic and Republican candidates is to strike a blow for your country. To stay at home is to give comfort to its enemies." Judge Goodwin's announcement was made in line with the patriotic developments of the day, starting with the yesterday meeting at the Garrick theater at which former Gov. Dunnie showed strongly for the fusion ticket, and followed by cumulative evidence from the commercial, manufacturing, professional, and other interests that Chicago and Cook county were thoroughly aroused to the big fight that is to be settled Tuesday between the pro-Americans and the Socialists.

The Judge's Statement.

Judge Goodwin's statement, issued last night and addressed to "The Press," says:

"I urge my friends, of whatever political opinion, to do all in their power to elect the judicial candidates selected by the Democratic and Republican county committees. The Socialists have placed themselves on an anti-war platform; this fact presents to every voter the question, 'Are you for the war or against it?' The man who is against the war now is against the United States and aids its enemies."

"In this depressing hour it becomes duty of every voter to express his loyalty to the United States by voting against the candidates who, in reality, oppose the government. If we are in the war to the last man and the last dollar, we ought to be in it to the last vote."

"Those who oppose the government will not stay home on election day; public opinion is with us. To vote for the Democratic and Republican candidates is to strike a blow for your country. To stay at home is to give comfort to its enemies."

Old Times Lost.

Sentiment as caught on the streets, in the offices, and hotels, and as reported from the factories and shops, tends to indicate that political parties have been swept aside for the purposes of the immediate election, and that Chicago is determined to show at a real test the size of the city's patriotic spirit.

Party headquarters and the offices of the election commissioners were swamped with requests as to how voters may cast their ballots in order to defeat the Socialists and their anti-war allies.

How to Vote.

Recently this advice went out over the telephone in accordance with the official ruling that has been made by the board of election commissioners:

"To vote for the fourteen Repub-

lican and Democratic candidates for judge, place a cross in the Democratic circle and one in the Republican circle.

### A CALL TO ARMS

Leading Citizens Appeal to Voters to Repudiate Anti-War Propagandists at the Polls Next Tuesday.

REPRESENTATIVE citizens of various walks of life yesterday joined to make clear the national issue involved in the judicial election in Chicago next Tuesday. That this election is to be a clear-cut demonstration of loyalty or disloyalty to the government in the conduct of the war was emphasized.

The appeal was made to every voter to go to the polls on Tuesday and prove his loyalty to the United States by defeating the anti-war and dishonorable peace advocates—on the Socialist ticket for judges.

Among those making the appeal, and outlining the arguments behind their stand were Harry Pratt Judson, president of the University of Chicago; John E. Traeger, sheriff of Cook county; Harold L. Ickes, and George T. Buckingham.

Their statements follow:

BY HARRY PRATT JUDSON, (President of the University of Chicago.)

The only thing for every patriotic citizen to do in this crisis is to go to the polls and vote for the Democratic and Republican candidates. That's what I am going to do.

BY HAROLD L. ICKES.

(Chairman Executive Committee, State Council of Defense, Neighborhood Committee.)

The patriotic citizen, the man who has given his life to the above and partisan considerations, will not fail to vote at the judicial election next Tuesday, and he will not fail to vote for all the candidates upon the Republican and Democratic tickets.

Nothing counts but the winning of this war. In order to win the war we must present a united front to the central empire. Any sign of dissension or friction with the government in its prosecution of the war will be an encouragement to the enemy.

The Socialists have chosen to raise the issue of patriotism. They are against the war. They would have us withdraw our men from France and cease to protect our merchantmen upon the high seas. They would have us make a coward's peace. For some inscrutable reason they want us to stand by until in the fullness of time Germany will be ready to invade our own territory and make of us a second Belgium.

The Socialists have shown by their judicial campaign that they are willing to settle the national ship for personal, partisan advantage.

The Socialists have raised the issue of patriotism and they must be met squarely on that issue. Every one who neglects to vote the judicial ticket

is voting for all of the Republicans and for all of the Democrats."

It was learned that the Socialists have been suggesting quietly that all ballots marked in accordance with their advice would be thrown out. The official ruling of the board of election

last Tuesday is a sober. Every man who votes the Socialist ticket is assisting to give aid and comfort to the enemy.

BY JOHN E. TRAEGER. (Sheriff of Cook County.)

This is a time in which we must get everything else in our efforts to aid our country, and see that its prestige is maintained. In Cook county we who have not yet gone to the front have a unique opportunity of demonstrating our loyalty by aiding the government through the exercise of our suffrage.

The Socialist candidates for judges have seen

the Socialists for

the Socialists for</

## SOCIALISTS MAKE OPPOSITION TO WAR CHIEF ISSUE

Patriotism or Disloyalty  
to Be Settled by Vote  
on Tuesday.

(This is the third of a series of  
articles by Mr. Hyde on the  
judicial election.)

BY HENRY M. HYDE.

More than any other party the Socialists insist on keeping control of their members after they have been elected to public office.

The idea seems to be that a Socialist must be a servant of the party rather than a servant of the public. It is to the public's detriment that every Socialist candidate was required to sign his resignation—even before he was elected—and deposit it, undated, in the hands of the Socialist organization. Then, if he happened to be elected and in the course of sworn duty to the public did anything which the Socialists did not approve, the date on the resignation could be filled out and the resignation immediately accepted.

A few years ago the Socialists elected their candidates for mayor of several fairly large cities. In these cases the rule of getting an advance resignation was followed. In more than one instance the successful Socialist did not entirely follow the wishes of his party. Attempts were then made to enforce the advance resignations.

Court Stops System.

Naturally enough not all the Socialist officeholders were found willing to resign and the matter was taken into the courts. The courts decided that such advance resignations were illegal and invalid and could not be enforced. Since this decision the Socialists have, of course, not insisted on getting resignations, which they knew beforehand were not worth the paper they were written on.

But the spirit of the party remains the same. And that spirit is vastly more dangerous now that the Socialist party has been abandoned and disowned by its English-speaking and loyal leaders and has degenerated into an utterly disloyal and anti-war organization which is devoting all its energy to the destruction of the soldier by hampering the efforts of the army and navy of the United States to win the war with German autocracy.

Whether the fourteen men nominated by the Socialists as candidates for judges are fit for the job is not the issue. One of them, at least, has won sufficient prominence at the bar to be employed as a lawyer for the T. W. W. conspirators, who have been indicted for treasonable interference with the efforts of the United States to win the war.

The Real Issue.

The real issue and there is only one—that is that the candidates of the Socialist party officially decide that "there has been no war more unjustifiable than the war with Germany," and that "no greater dishonor has ever been forced upon a people."

These men are candidates of a party which is pledged to "the support of all mass movements in opposition to conscription" and to the sale of Liberty bonds.

Leading writers and magazines of the Socialist party call on its members to "encourage and support all strikes during the war, particularly in important industries, such as transportation and mining." At the same time they denounce Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of

### MARK BOTH CIRCLE!

DEMOCRATS	REPUBLICANS	SOCIALIST	INDEPENDENT JUDGES
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ROBERT L. TRACY	ALBERT C. BARNES	CHARLES M. FOELL	OTTO CHRISTENSEN
EDWARD KELLY	CHARLES M. FOELL	OSCAR HEWES	CARL STRÖMBERG
JOSEPH H. DAVID	CHARLES M. FOELL	MARCUS A. KAVANAGH	LEOPOLD SALTER
JOSEPH H. PITCH	CHARLES M. FOELL	WILLIAM H. MCGEELEY	JAMES M. WOOD
HENRY CLARK	CHARLES M. FOELL	WILLIAM H. MCGEELEY	JOHN D. FARRELL
JACOB H. COOPER	CHARLES M. FOELL	WILLIAM H. MCGEELEY	JOHN D. GOODMAN
EDWARD J. DUNN	CHARLES M. FOELL	WILLIAM H. MCGEELEY	THOMAS J. KELLY
JOHN H. FISHER	CHARLES M. FOELL	WILLIAM H. MCGEELEY	WILLIAM H. MCGEELEY
WILLIAM H. MCGEELEY	CHARLES M. FOELL	WILLIAM H. MCGEELEY	WILLIAM H. MCGEELEY
EDWARD J. DUNN	CHARLES M. FOELL	WILLIAM H. MCGEELEY	WILLIAM H. MCGEELEY
JOHN H. FISHER	CHARLES M. FOELL	WILLIAM H. MCGEELEY	WILLIAM H. MCGEELEY
WILLIAM H. MCGEELEY	CHARLES M. FOELL	WILLIAM H. MCGEELEY	WILLIAM H. MCGEELEY
EDWARD J. DUNN	CHARLES M. FOELL	WILLIAM H. MCGEELEY	WILLIAM H. MCGEELEY
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## COUNT DEFENDS SON AS SOLELY AN AMERICAN

GERMAN BERNHARDT  
Mother of Count Minotto, Once Famous German Actress Known as Agnes Sorma, as She Appeared in Berlin as "Nora."

Father of James Minotto Says Charges Will Be Disproved.



"My son is American, sometimes I think all American, which is saying a great deal for the son of a patrician family which dates back through centuries of the best Italian lineage," said Count Domenico Minotto, father of Count James Minotto, son-in-law of Louis P. Swift, held by the federal government under charges of pro-German activities.

At the same time federal officials declared they were securing new evidence linking his name with those of Eric Kuhn, George von Seebeck, and the recent Ensign Walter L. Dunbar, United States navy, interred as German spies. Also it is claimed that the younger count called Luxburg of "spurious" fame.

Mother Once Famous.

Count Minotto and his wife were found yesterday afternoon at the Auditorium hotel.

It was revealed that the young count's mother, eighteen or twenty years ago, was known as Germany's most famous actress. They called her "Germany's Bernhardt" and she played under the name of Agnes Sorma.

"Don't you think that the count, very soon, might have inherited some of the German of his mother?" Count Domenico Minotto was asked.

"Ah, you don't understand Europe—Italy," he said. "My family is Italian. Though they may not marry Italian women, the family is still Italian."

The elder count lived much of his life in Germany. He was asked of his interests there.

"I have not heard from my propounder in more than a year," he said. "I have been in New York. They may have all been confiscated by the government. Italy and Germany are at war. As to my son, these charges will all be cleared away. He came to America, chose it as his land, chose to become a citizen here."

Word from New York.

A telegram from New York last night said that a general investigation into the alleged association here of Count James Minotto, Kuhn, and Von Seebeck, German bankers held here, has failed to reveal any suspicious connection.

"Mrs. Chauncey Eldridge of New York, who appeared against Minotto in Chicago, is believed to have told of sending him in South America while he was representing the Guaranty Trust company and to have given important information against him."

It became known in Chicago last night that the record of Mrs. Eldridge is now being looked up, probably by attorneys representing the count—parties in a long pending bankruptcy case in which Mrs. Maybell Bayless Eldridge figured. As Miss Maybell Bayless she conducted a business at one time for the Jackson Importers, 15 West Washington street, going into bankruptcy with debts amounting to \$1,000 and assets of \$2,000.

Healey Trial Blocked by Failure to Get Jurors

At the Healey-Barry-Skidmore trial: Accepted for service as jurors two weeks ago—four jurors.

Last week the City News bureau reported: "Four jurors accepted; eight more needed."

This week: "No further progress in the selection of jurors."

Yesterday: "Hope of obtaining a good four shattered."

Today:—

## WIFE'S GRIP ON WAGES DRIVES HIM TO DRINK

One saloon mentioned in the list that of Patrick Moran, 848 Wells

street.

Approximately 700 saloons failed to renew their liquor licenses yesterday, according to estimates made by George Lohman, deputy city collector.

It also was estimated that the city's loss of revenue from saloon and hundred licenses next year will be upward of \$1,000,000.

Mayor Thompson and Chief of Police Schuettler took a hand during the day to further cut down the number of saloon licenses. Notices were sent by these officials to the city collector asking that the licenses of twelve places be withheld.

Moran's Place Closed.

One saloon mentioned in the list that of Patrick Moran, 848 Wells

street.

Chief Schuettler is to ask that Capt. Max Noothaar be called before the police trial board to explain his reasons for issuing an order, while in command of the Stanton avenue district, that white women be barred from drinking with Negroes in South State street.

Ad. Louis B. Anderson, Negro member of the council, and W. H. Wright, a Negro assistant corporation counsel, filed affidavits with the chief asking that charges be filed against the captain for his order, which, they said, was a violation of the constitution.

Funkhouser's Report.

M. L. C. Funkhouser, second deputy superintendent of police, investigated the complaint and yesterday reported

that no charges be filed against Capt. Max Noothaar, but that he be called before the trial board to make an explanation.

That while the captain did issue the order in question, he was not intentionally violating the constitution, but to better conditions in cabarets in the Negro section of the south side.

That the order caused no unpleasantness, being withdrawn two hours after it was issued because it was found it was not a legal order.

Why They're Calling Him.

The recommendation of having Capt. Max Noothaar be called before the police trial board to explain his reasons for issuing an order, while in command of the Chicago avenue station also recommended the revocation of the license of William Gans, 430 North State street, a place conducted by Paul Shoop, the police asserted; James Tobin, 430 North State street and Peter Morelli, 537 North Clark street. These are in the "withheld" list.

Allowed Women to Drink.

Officers did not withhold the list are:

EMIL CLOW, 2403 South Wabash avenue.

HARRY H. CURTIS, 3932 South Kedzie avenue.

CHARLES S. MCKENNA, 5308 Wentworth avenue.

MATTOLI & ZALENTINI, 5758 South Ashland avenue.

MARTIN WOZNIAK, 8601 Mansfield street.

MARY MINNIE VON THIENAN, 2357 Roscoe street.

The places mentioned by Capt. Gleason are accused of allowing immoral women to congregate and the others are accused of Sunday closing and other violations.

NAVAL RESERVES MOVE.

Transferred at the rate of 100 a day, more than 900 members of the Illinois Naval reserves have been moved from the Grant Park camp to the Great Lakes Naval Training station.

"I received the report, but have not had time to read it," said Capt. Schuettler last night.

"All information will have to come from the chief," said Maj. Funkhouser. "He does the talking for the department."

It is not believed that the makers of the affidavits will be satisfied with Maj. Funkhouser's recommendation to the chief.

wide variety, at attractive quotations.

Fourth floor.

Specializing a limited number of skirts in the newest modes and up-to-date fabrics.

We secured the fabrics, at a pronounced concession and had them made up in five of the latest skirt models—two pictured.

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# WISKEY ILLINI CAMP HERE FOR MAROON GAME

Squad Is 25 Strong;  
Stagg Eases Up on  
His Players.

BY MAROON.

Coach Zuppke and his University of Illinois football team arrived in Chicago last night to get two full nights of sleep before tackling the Maroons Saturday on Stagg field. The Illinois squad left town early in the evening and found beds in the rooming houses at the Chicago Beach hotel. Capt. Kraft was the only missing member of the down-town squad. He will come on the roof special Saturday to watch the game from his wheel chair. The Illinois leader broke his leg before the game.

Zuppke announced that his players would not wear numbers.

There were twenty-five athletes on the train, besides the trainers and assistants. Among Captain Rundquist, Instructor Schlauder, Goeltz, Klein, Hais, Nichols, Sternberg, Larimer, Charpier, McGregor, Pugh, Wall, Weiss, Cotta, Sprague, Wilson, Monrue, Norman, Lovejoy, Beaman, Edwards, Shroyer, and Yeager were the gridiron batters in the party.

Zuppke's Squad Formidable.

The Illinois first string squad of twenty-five men is larger by two athletes than Stagg's whole outfit of Maroon batters.

If experience counts for much, the Maroons have a decided shade on the Maroon. Rundquist, Schlauder, Goeltz, Klein, Sternberg, Charpier, and McGregor, plus six "I" men, and Goeltz and Klein, subs of last year, will face Stagg's three letter men and two reserves.

In weight the two elevens will be about equal, with Illinois holding Chicago over in the backfield, in spite of Stagg's excess of weight. Charpier, Klein, and Larimer carry more weight than Stagg's next heaviest men.

Stagg's Squad Grind.

The Maroons' slogan of work was definitely lessened when Stagg cut practice short at 7 o'clock and called off the evening skill practice in the gymnasium. The men have been running around this week every evening in their shoes, diagnosing Zuppke's fea- sible and whoa-back shift and spread punt. A defensive scrummage against the dominate forward pass strategy and a long side line drill comprised the afternoon's work.

Chicago will go into the battle with the game front that moved down three points. Stagg is not satisfied with the wine because it's something to drink, but will be unable to set it aside as a substitute for water. Still others, a minority, are conscientious objectors who would perish before they'd sell their lips. For the moment, at least, classes it will be necessary to send water from here by the decanter. And the country has no more water right now than it can use at home, our clear duty is to economize.

After some experimenting and research work, I have come to the conclusion that the following plan along the following lines, there will be no real water famine either here or there:

\*

1. Cut out washing the teeth with it. Any standard brand of chewing gum, properly used, will serve the same purpose.

2. Wash the face and hands once a day and don't use fresh water for each member of the family. One washbasin should suffice for husband and

wife, four or five children, and the maid servant and the maid servant.

3. Don't have a washerwoman come to your house. Send everything to the laundry, where they're not so nut on cleanliness.

4. Make the dishes washed once a week instead of every day. The dishes washing machine is all the same way.

Suppose you have mighty good fried chicken on Sunday. You like it better than anything else, but you can't afford it every meal. Well, if dishes are washed after the Sunday dinner, all trace of the fried chicken is washed away. Whereas, if the dishes are left unwashed till next Saturday night, when you come to Saturday's supper, there's still some of the fried chicken left.

5. Keep in the house and shave with it.

6. Sell your goldfish. Don't ask for a chaser.

7. INTERESTING FACTS.

Did you know that pupils in the Niles High school, whose enrollment is one hundred and fifty, subscribed \$2,700 to the second Liberty loan?

8. Michigan Alumni Organize to Insure Game with Maroons

BY WALTER ECKERSALL.

Two hundred members of the Chicago Alumni association of the University of Michigan, present at luncheon at the Intercollegiate club, yesterday expressed enthusiastic endorsement of the proposed Chicago-Michigan post-season football game for war charity. The club then appointed Samuel E. Thomason chairman of an informal committee of seven to work in behalf of the game. Mr. Thomason will leave for Ann Arbor tonight to consult with Michigan athletic authorities.

"Officially I am waiting word from the other conference colleges in response to our athletic board resolution expressing willingness to play a post-season game for war charity. The club then appointed Samuel E. Thomason chairman of an informal committee of seven to work in behalf of the game. Mr. Thomason will leave for Ann Arbor tonight to consult with Michigan athletic authorities.

"Already, however, there has been some unfortunate talk about this being a title game. Chicago makes no such claim. We do not feel we have a championship team, and if we did think so, it would not be courteous to say so. It has been the wish of the conference to distribute championship talk and action. If the idea of a championship game involved becomes general, I fear our board will think the game should not be played.

"There is one other possible objection now being investigated. The Michigan meeting will be off for most of the day. If the idea of a championship game involved becomes general, I fear our board will think the game should not be played.

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Hours for Business, Until Christmas—8:30 to 6

# MARSHALL FIELD & COMPANY

## Every woman can profit by these timely money-saving opportunities

### 3,000 Women's Crepe Georgette Blouses—Special—Each, \$5

Flesh tinted crepe Georgettes with novel collars, vestees and fronts inserted with Venice pattern lace, trimmed with clusters of tucks and satin covered buttons.

White crepe Georgette, vestee effect, with fronts hand embroidered with China beads and silk threads.

New long collars are embroidered in circular motifs in tinsel and white silk threads on other crepe Georgette blouses. Bisque and other suit tints in crepe Georgette come in another new model, with fronts embroidered in two-color threads.

We Believe Every Woman Who Sees This Group of \$5 Blouses Will Count Them the Best Values Obtainable

In addition to the four models sketched, there are scores of styles in crepe de Chine back or straight cuffs, the good qualities of the fabrics used—all are notable.

Women's Blouse Section, Sixth Floor, Middle Room.



Two of many new  
Blouses at \$5



At left—special at \$30  
At center—special, \$25  
At right—special at \$30

### Women's Winter Suits, Special at \$25, \$30, \$35

So many women like Suits for their slenderizing lines and trim appearance. With these Suits the necessary weight for winter wear has been attained by cozy interlinings, the employment of substantial woolens and fur trimmings.

We Count These Very Unusual Values  
Handsome silvertone woolen—cleverly developed with yoke and buckled belt—\$30. At left.

Duvet delaine of good quality, cross-over belt and collar—\$25. Center of left panel.

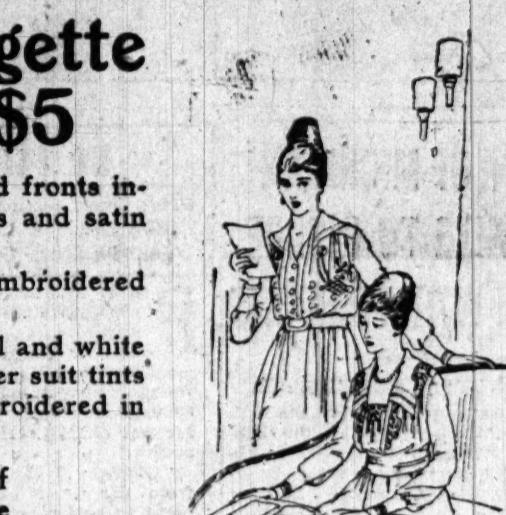
Broadcloth embroidered with arrow-heads, side belts, collar, Bisam seal trimmed; \$35. At right of left panel.

Duvet delaine—narrow side belts—Bisam seal trimmed collar. \$35. At left of right panel.

Duvet delaine—trimmed with Bisam seal, button-trimmed pockets. \$35. Center of right panel.

Handsome wool velour Suit with generous shawl collar of Bisam seal (dyed muskrat)—\$35. At extreme right.

Sixth Floor, South Room.



Another group of  
special Blouses—\$5



Three of the Exceptional  
Values Offered in Women's  
Suits at \$35—today.



Misses' Frocks—  
Velveteen—Special—\$38.75

### Women's Gowns at \$37.50—\$47.50

Unusually Smart and  
Specially Priced.

The result of special purchases, these Frocks show, in fabrics and making, their superiority at the price.

Velveteen of fine quality—rich dark colorings, is embroidered with bright colored threads and beads on tailored belt and around neck. \$37.50. At right.

Fine serge in straight line effect is weighted with a deep border of sphinx beads. The foundation skirt and sleeves are of satin. \$47.50. Illustrated at left.

Women's Costume Section,  
Sixth Floor, South Room.

### Misses' Frocks— Unusual at \$38.75

New and charming Frocks that bring distinctly welcome ideas—Frocks for afternoon wear with novel touches, as the sketches show.

Crepe Georgette Frock with new low neck and overskirt trimmed with crepe de Chine. Front panel and lower skirt are of the crepe de Chine and the flowing sleeves of the crepe. Very special, \$38.75. At left.

Delightfully reminiscent of a generation ago is the velveteen Frock with cross ruffles on its front panel edged with silk braid and a prettily draped bustle at the back. White satin vestee and collar. \$38.75.

Misses' Frocks, Sixth Floor, North Room.

### Women's Skirts— Special \$8.75, \$13.75

Two Attractive New Models

The separate Skirt has almost as many versions as it has devotees, it seems, when one sees what variety is offered a woman in this Skirt Section. Two from scores of new models are illustrated.

Silk faille Skirt—satin striped, made with buckled girdle and a pretty overskirt effect. Sketched at the right. Offered in black only. \$13.75.

Serge Skirt—with quaint bustle effect at back and a trimly tailored belt. In navy and black. Sketched at the left. Unusual at \$8.75.

Sixth Floor, North Room.

### Misses' Wool Suits Special, \$25, \$37.50

These are appropriate Suits for wear throughout the Winter, being interlined for cold weather comfort. They are decidedly youthful, as the sketch shows. Each has been specially priced for this selling.

Made of broadcloth—with stitched seams, tailored collar and belt, and cuffs trimmed with a diagonal row of buttons. At right. \$25.

Soft novelty woolen with box-plaited portions in which slot pockets are inserted, and cleverly designed straps at sides and back. At left. \$37.50.

Others at \$30 and \$45 are very unusual.

Sixth Floor, North Room.

### Fur Trimmed Millinery in Charming Displays

The approach of Winter makes particularly welcome such Hats. The furs one sees on suits and coats have been matched in the trimmings employed on this new Millinery. Hundreds of smart Hats have been prepared for this selling.

#### Many New Hats at \$10 to \$18

Charming Semi-dress Hats—two examples are illustrated—one with shirred white velvet crown, banded with nutria and ornamented with a rose of gold tissue and white velvet. The other, with band of Bisam Seal, has gold-brocaded satin crown. A great assortment of other Hats.

Fifth Floor, North Room.



Three of the Exceptional  
Values Offered in Women's  
Suits at \$35—today.



Misses' Frocks—  
Velveteen—Special—\$38.75



Novelty Wool—\$37.50  
Broadcloth—special—\$25



Fur Trimmed Hat Set  
and Semi-dress Hats

# CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & CO

Until Christmas, Hours of Business, 8:30 A. M. to 6 P. M.

## The Balmore

Is a Stein-Bloch Overcoat  
for Every Man

A practical coat for business and general wear—short and boxy, in a number of desired patterns of overcoatings, including the popular warmth-without-weight fleeces.

Priced According to  
Quality, \$25 to \$50

The Balmore is but one of many winter overcoats designed expressly for men and young men who want above all else good fabric, good tailoring, good lines in the clothes they wear—such qualities as are always offered in clothing here at this Men's Store of Carson Pirie Scott and Company, which features

## Stein Bloch Smart Clothes

Second Floor, South.

# CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & CO

Until Christmas, Hours of Business from 8:30 a. m. to 6 p. m.

## Continuing the Special Sale of Women's and Misses' Winter Suits

A sale characterized as most unusual—by the splendid variety offered, the fine suits included, the newness of the fashions and the superior workmanship of every garment, typical of the regular stocks of this store at all times—as well as by a series of pricings which are truly extraordinary.

In Group 1—Suits at \$25

In Group 2—Suits at \$37.50

In Group 3—Suits at \$45

In Group 4—Suits at \$52.50

A fifth group of suits at \$62.50 offers many distinctively unusual styles, most of them with fur collars, while at \$75, \$85 and \$97.50 are specially priced groups, including exclusive suit modes of which there are, in most instances, but one of a kind.

Fourth Floor, North and South.

Business hours, until Christmas, 8:30 a. m. to 6 p. m.

## Mandel Brothers

Corset shop, fifth floor

## A slimmer, "trimmer" figure now easy of attainment

It's a matter of "lines." Fitted in a W. B. Reduso corset your natural figure will be so improved, you will appear lighter by ten to twenty pounds.



**W. B.** *Elastine Reduso*

will support your superfluous weight, while conforming with the dictates of both health and fashion.

W. B. Reduso is primarily a style corset

It permits of the stout figures being clothed in the latest fashions without in the least restricting movement or impairing comfort.

W. B. Elastine Reduso corsets are made in lace back models for all types of stout figures—tall, short and of medium height. Prices, \$3.50 to \$5.

GEMMILL WILL  
BACK CHARGE ON  
WITNESS STAND

Will Appear Wednesday  
with His Evidence; A  
Merry Day in Quiz.

Judge William N. Gemmill will testify under oath in support of his office of irregularities in the office of Chief Bailiff Andrew Gemmill of the Municipal court. The judge yesterday wrote to Chief Justice Harry Olson, head of the committee of judges which is investigating the charges, that he would appear before the committee with his evidence next Wednesday, Nov. 7. Judge Gemmill's decision was arrived at after a series of hot verbal and written exchanges between himself and the chief justice. On Wednesday night Judge Olson had threatened to carry the matter to State's Attorney Harry for grand jury inquiry if Judge Gemmill failed to appear before the judicial investigating body.

A Merry Afternoon.

During the afternoon the committee, composed of Municipal Judges Goodnow, Rafferty and Cook, with Judge Olson, listened to witnesses in connection with charges against both Bailiff Gemmill and Judge Gemmill. It was a merry afternoon and almost anybody who showed up to testify or asked questions. Witnesses gave the lie direct to each other and the judges relaxed judicial formality to an extent that permitted them to testify to acquaint their hearers with interesting if rather amateurish data.

Judge Gemmill scoured the inference that Judge Olson's threat of grand jury action had any connection with his decision to testify.

"I have never said I would not appear before the judicial investigating body," he said yesterday. "I did say, and I still insist, that the judges are not going about the investigation in the right way to establish the truth or falsity of the charges that have been made in connection with the bailiff's office."

Consoli Wrong Man.

"It has been my idea that a committee of judges should be named to sit as an inquiring body to sift the evidence that has been given to me from a hundred different sources. If the judges found it worthy of further investigation then further action should be taken. The stuff I have in hand is largely hearsay and I cannot afford to cast aspersions on the falsity without further investigation."

"This matter should be prepared for hearing just the same as any trial. Here we have a situation in which the judges have never even conferred with me before jumping into trial and that they can get results in such a manner."

"As it is now, we find the man. The three headliner witnesses of the day were Miss Cora Butler, Violet Phillips Miss Grace Wicks, and Julius Stone. They all took the stand to controvert her testimony. The Phillips woman was called in connection with the alleged illegal ruling of Judge Gemmill in granting her a new trial after she had been convicted and paid a fine on a charge of operating a disorderly house."

"The woman who lives at 544 Hyde Park boulevard, claimed that the bailiff's office had a "snap" sale on her furniture worth \$4,000, and disposed of it for \$200. She insisted that she owned more goods than the bailiff's schedule showed."

When She Missed Them.

"When did you miss the goods?" she was asked by Judge Olson.

"The day they robbed my house," she said.

"You mean there were more goods sold at the sale than the schedule shows?"

"Yes, there was."

Attorney J. W. Bissell, attorney for the dealers, bore out Miss Butler concerning the sale. "He said he appeared just before noon, the time set for the sale."

Mrs. Phillips' Second Trial.

The testimony of Violet Phillips related from the bailiff's office saying the sale would be held at 12:30 o'clock," he said. "I went out and returned in twenty-five minutes and found the sale had been held."

"Did you protest?" asked Judge Olson.

"Yes, I did. I said that was a bad practice."

The lawyer said he knew little about the value of furniture, but on the judgment of a second hand dealer he knew he supposed the value of the furniture to be about \$1,300.

Buyer Tells of Sale.

Julius Stone, a second hand furniture dealer, said he was the purchaser of the furniture.

Q.—Do you know Isaac Doff, deputy bailiff? A.—Yes.

Q.—Have you bought at sales he has conducted? A.—Yes, two, I believe.

Q.—Where? A.—Well, I don't remember the first one. I remember the second one all right, because I had a lot of trouble. It was Miss Butler's sale.

Q.—Did you accompany Doff to the sale in a taxi? A.—No, I went on the Illinois Central railroad.

Q.—How many people were at the sale? A.—Twelve or fifteen lawyers, purchasers, and others.

Q.—Was there any bidding? A.—Yes, I got the furniture for \$200.

Q.—You got the whole place for that? A.—Yes.

The witness was shown the inventory. He said it contained a chair. "Can't tell anything about this. There's two large upholstered library chairs, valued at \$55 each. If anybody in Chicago would give \$5 a week for me I'd pay the difference. All this is showed up beautifully. I should say. There's a dental chair—if it was a dental chair—valued at \$175. I wouldn't give \$5 for it. I can't tell anything."

'BATH' WOOS MUSE

Poet Laureate of City Council  
Bewails Stove Heated Flat.

THE STOVE HEATED FLAT.

BY ALD. (BATHHOUSE) COUGHLIN.  
There's many a man in his palace of  
stone.  
Who is lonely and cheerless tonight,  
As his mind wanders back to the sweet  
long ago.  
When the world seemed so cheerful  
and bright.  
He sits in an upholstered leatherette  
Chair,  
Idly dreaming of this thing and that,  
And a smile lights his face as he thinks  
of them days.  
When he lived in a stove heated flat.

Through the vista of years he can see a  
brown coat.  
Which is hidden by trees down a lane;  
Long ago to this estate he brought his  
fair bride.  
(From a leak in the roof trickled rain),  
They were unduly proud of their sitting  
room stove,  
In its glow every evening they sat;  
Though a millionaire now, he would give  
all his wealth,  
Just to live in a stove heated flat.

about it. They've got it fixed up in  
mahogany here and all fixed up once."

Some Snappy Repartee.

Q.—Well, what was it? A.—A lot of  
fun.

Q.—What was its value? What  
would it have brought in the market? A.—Well, if a man worked real hard he  
might have got \$350 out of it.

Q.—This lady says she considered it  
worth \$4,000. A.—She might have said  
\$40,000.

Q.—Did you take it away? A.—No, I  
sold it back to Miss Butler.

Q.—What did you get for it? A.—  
Well, I got a bum check for \$50. She  
said some roomer gave it to her.

Q.—What did she pay you? A.—  
Well, she agreed to pay \$400. It was  
hard work. I wouldn't have got a  
cent, but I let Miss Butler interest me  
in a mining proposition in England, and  
I got \$200 to \$250, until she saw  
I wasn't going to invest with her.

It Was a Cold Morning.

Q.—Then what? A.—I got out, I  
waited for a reprieve and I tried to get in  
the house, but she wouldn't let me in.  
I went there one morning at 6 o'clock  
to wait at the door—it was cold, too—I  
stood there until a roomer came out.  
He let me in and called for Mrs. Butler  
and when she came she shot the fellow to  
get his gun. I told the  
fellow not to attempt it, but to go in  
the parlor. Well, sir, I couldn't do  
a thing for a long time. I tried to get a  
bum to carry a note to my lawyer, but  
he wouldn't go. Finally I told her that  
I call the police, and she did.

Q.—What happened then? A.—Well,  
the officer came and I told him what  
the officer said. "There's nothing for  
me to do here," but I got him to tele-  
phone my lawyers. We got the bailiff's  
office and sent the goods to a ware-  
house.

Q.—What became of the goods? A.—  
She settled up for \$90 and got 'em  
back.

Q.—Is there anything like a trust  
among the furniture buyers at these  
sales? A.—No.

He Couldn't Tell the Truth."

Miss Butler was asked if she cared to  
ask Stone any questions.

"No, I don't," she replied. "He's one of  
the worst I have ever known."

Miss Butler again took the stand.  
She said the furniture had been sold  
at another bailiff's sale and brought  
\$275.

Q.—Why don't you open your door  
to a deputy bailiff?" interposed Mr.  
Cermak. "You know I want to levy  
on that furniture now."

Judge Olson interrupted and said  
the question now is on the value of  
the furniture.

It's worth \$4,000, your honor,"  
Mrs. Butler said. "It'll invite you all  
down."

Q.—Did you give Stone a bad check?  
A.—No, I didn't. I gave him \$33 and  
got his receipt for it. I said that if  
the check was good that was \$50 more.

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\$275.

Q.—Why don't you open your door  
to a deputy bailiff?" interposed Mr.  
Cermak. "You know I want to levy  
on that furniture now."

Judge Olson interrupted and said  
the question now is on the value of  
the furniture.

It's worth \$4,000, your honor,"  
Mrs. Butler said. "It'll invite you all  
down."

Q.—Did you give Stone a bad check?  
A.—No, I didn't. I gave him \$33 and  
got his receipt for it. I said that if  
the check was good that was \$50 more.

Mrs. Phillips' Second Trial.

The testimony of Violet Phillips related  
from the bailiff's office saying the  
sale would be held at 12:30 o'clock," he  
said. "I went out and returned in twenty-five  
minutes and found the sale had been held."

"Did you protest?" asked Judge Olson.

"Yes, I did. I said that was a bad  
practice."

The lawyer said he knew little about  
the value of furniture, but on the  
judgment of a second hand dealer he  
knew he supposed the value of the  
furniture to be about \$1,300.

Buyer Tells of Sale.

Julius Stone, a second hand furniture  
dealer, said he was the purchaser of the  
furniture.

Q.—Do you know Isaac Doff, deputy  
bailiff? A.—Yes.

Q.—Have you bought at sales he has  
conducted? A.—Yes, two, I believe.

Q.—Where? A.—Well, I don't  
remember the first one. I remember the  
second one all right, because I had a  
lot of trouble. It was Miss Butler's  
sale.

Q.—Did you accompany Doff to the  
sale in a taxi? A.—No, I went on the  
Illinois Central railroad.

Q.—How many people were at the  
sale? A.—Twelve or fifteen lawyers,  
purchasers, and others.

Q.—Was there any bidding? A.—  
Yes, I got the furniture for \$200.

Q.—You got the whole place for  
that? A.—Yes.

The witness was shown the inventory.  
He said it contained a chair. "Can't tell  
anything about this. There's two large  
upholstered library chairs, valued at  
\$55 each. If anybody in Chicago would  
give \$5 a week for me I'd pay the  
difference. All this is showed up  
beautifully. I should say. There's a  
dental chair—if it was a dental  
chair—valued at \$175. I wouldn't  
give \$5 for it. I can't tell anything."

COUNCIL FIXING  
GOOD-NIGHT SIGN  
FOR THE CABARET

Committee Is Likely to  
Vote to Abolish; Seek  
Legal Means.

Another step toward abolishing cabaret and dancing in places where liquor is sold was taken yesterday by the city council license committee. From the sentiment displayed it was assumed that the days of cabarets are numbered. The committee indicated strongly that it would vote to eliminate them.

Chief Schuetter and Judge Uhrlir of the Morals court gave the committee information damaging to cabarets. The judge declared practically all the cases which come before him have their inception in cabarets. The proprietors of cabarets seek money so hard that the charge was made that they are willing to almost any end in the conduct of their places. He said the situation was deplorable when bad cabarets were allowed in supposedly respectable hotels.

Chief Schuetter asserted that out of 150 cabarets investigated by the police only nineteen were found which did not violate police rules and ordinances.

Seek to Make Action Legal.

After some members of the committee, and of six districts, moved that an ordinance prepared by the Brewers and Retail Liquor Dealers' association, prohibiting cabarets and dancing in places where liquor is sold, be recommended to the committee.

Letters asking the separation of cabaret and dancing from liquor selling places were read from Samuel P. Thrasher, superintendent of the committee of fifteen, and Mrs. B. R. DeCamp of the Illinois Congress of Parents and Teachers' Association.

Chief Schuetter issued orders last night that the owners of the following cabarets be in his office this morning to be warned against further violation of the law.

Schiller's cafe, 230 E. 35th-st.  
E. 35th-st.  
Elle cafe, 345 S. State-st.  
Elite cafe, 320 E. 35th-st.  
Elite cafe, 3700 S. State-st.  
Elite cafe, 394 E. 35th-st.  
Elite cafe, 396 E. 35th-st.  
Elite cafe, 398 E. 35th-st.  
Elite cafe, 400 E. 35th-st.  
Elite cafe, 404 E. 35th-st.  
Elite cafe, 408 E. 35th-st.  
Elite cafe, 412 E. 35th-st.  
Elite cafe, 416 E. 35th-st.  
Elite cafe, 420 E. 35th-st.  
Elite cafe, 424 E. 35th-st.  
Elite cafe, 428 E. 35th-st.  
Elite cafe, 432 E. 35th-st.  
Elite cafe, 436 E. 35th-st.  
George Miller, 464 E. 31st-st.  
Joseph Gorman, 235 E. 35th-st.  
Scat's cafe, 237 E. 35th-st.  
Chateau cafe, 246 E. 35th-st.  
Cafeteria, 409 E. 35th-st.  
Callahan's, 314 E. 39th-st.  
High Hopkins, 3161 S. State-st.  
Siegel's buffet, 3201 S. State-st.  
Boulevard Inn, 3301 S. State-st.  
Ogden cafe, 3301 S. State-st.  
Karen's saloon, 3327 S. State-st.  
Warsaw cabaret, 1203 Milwaukee-av.  
Lafayette cafe, 4336 Broadway.  
Relief house, 2037 N. Clark-st.

This will be the fourth group of  
cabaret men warned by the chief.

PELDERS HELD AS CHEATERS.

Chicago peddlers were fined \$75 each  
yesterday by Justice Edward A. Busby  
for operating a confidence game. They  
were accused of regulating their scales so as to  
cheat customers.

Judge Olson came in for publicity last  
month, when he attempted to kidnap the  
4 year old daughter of Leonard A. Busby, president of the Chicago  
Surface Lines, and was later  
adjudged insane and sent to the Kan-  
kakee asylum for the insane.

POSTMASTER ARRESTED BY U. S.  
POSITIVE. Nov. 1—John F. Johnson, postmaster at South Elgin, was  
arrested yesterday on charges of  
operating a confidence game. They  
were accused of regulating their scales so as to  
cheat customers.

Johnson was held on \$1,000 from the money order  
fund of the office.

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## WANTED—MALE HELP.

Boys' Office and Factory.

BOYS.

WE CAN PLACE  
A NUMBER OF BOYS  
OVER 16 YEARS IN  
OUR VARIOUS MERCHANT-  
ANDEE DEPARTMENTS.  
SPLENDID OPPORTUNI-  
TIES FOR ADVANCEMENT.

MONTGOMERY WARD &amp; CO.

BOYS-FOR OFFICE MES-  
senger work; positions per-  
manent, but splendid oppor-  
tunity to work up into cler-  
ical or sales positions. Hours,  
8:30 to 5:15 p.m., with Sat-  
urday half holiday.

Apply MR. YOUNG, Western  
Electric Co., 500 S. Clinton-st.

OVER 10 YEARS FOR PER-  
MANENT EMPLOYMENT IN VARIOUS  
GOOD OPPORTUNITIES  
FOR EIGHT BOYS.

GEAR & STEVENS & BROS.  
STATE ST. NORTH OF MADISON.BRIGHT BOY, AT ONCE, EX-  
ceptional opportunity.BLACKSTONE SHOP,  
680 S. Michigan.BOY TO HELP AROUND IN OFF-  
ICE and deliver parcels; also boys to do  
other a couple hours after school; refer-  
ence, Mr. Green, 80 E. Jackson.BOY'S AGE—10 YEARS OF AGE; MUS-  
T BE A GOOD WORKER.

SPAUDLING &amp; CO., 70 E. Van Buren.

GRAND BOY—IN WHOLESALE GROC-  
ERY house; excellent future. L. RASCH & CO.FEEDER—MICHIE, FOR LABEL AND  
FOLDING paper box; good work; refer-  
ence, R. R. Donnelly & Sons Co., 731 Plymouth.FEEDERS—CYLINDER PRESS: EXPERT-  
ENCED, competent men. Apply at once.FEEDER—EXPERIENCED MAN, FOR UNI-  
VERSITY Paper Products Co., Clyde O.MAN—YOUNG, ABOUT 17 YEARS OF AGE;  
in large manufacturing plant of local concern;  
good opportunities. Ask Mr. Pearson, 110 E. Jackson.

MAN—YOUNG, 17 E. Jackson.







MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS  
LAST DAYS!

Annual sale of Pianos returned from summer homes and Pianos taken in exchange. Further reductions this week.

Extraordinary values in slightly used pianos, all of which have been carefully selected and graded in our Fullerton-ay factory. Included in this sale:

## UPRIGHT GRANDS

PIAYER PIANOS.  
4 PIANOS AT \$75.  
10 PIANOS AT \$100.  
20 PIANOS AT \$125.  
31 PIANOS AT \$150.

PIAYER PIANOS \$375 AND UP.

And many other remarkable values in highly instrumented pianos \$5 and upward.

## LYON &amp; HEALY.

WABASH-AY. AT JACKSON-BLVD.

## REBUILT

Player-Pianos at reduced prices. Choice of many used pianos, all taken in part payment for pianos played in exchange. Further reductions new.

A liberal library of player rolls will be given you with each piano. \$300-\$500-\$800-\$1000-\$1200-\$1500-\$2000-\$2500-\$3000-\$3500-\$4000-\$5000-\$6000-\$7000-\$8000-\$9000-\$10000-\$12000-\$15000-\$18000-\$20000-\$25000-\$30000-\$35000-\$40000-\$50000-\$60000-\$70000-\$80000-\$90000-\$100000-\$120000-\$150000-\$180000-\$200000-\$250000-\$300000-\$350000-\$400000-\$500000-\$600000-\$700000-\$800000-\$900000-\$1000000-\$1200000-\$1500000-\$1800000-\$2000000-\$2500000-\$3000000-\$3500000-\$4000000-\$5000000-\$6000000-\$7000000-\$8000000-\$9000000-\$10000000-\$12000000-\$15000000-\$18000000-\$20000000-\$25000000-\$30000000-\$35000000-\$40000000-\$50000000-\$60000000-\$70000000-\$80000000-\$90000000-\$100000000-\$120000000-\$150000000-\$180000000-\$200000000-\$250000000-\$300000000-\$350000000-\$400000000-\$500000000-\$600000000-\$700000000-\$800000000-\$900000000-\$1000000000-\$1200000000-\$1500000000-\$1800000000-\$2000000000-\$2500000000-\$3000000000-\$3500000000-\$4000000000-\$5000000000-\$6000000000-\$7000000000-\$8000000000-\$9000000000-\$10000000000-\$12000000000-\$15000000000-\$18000000000-\$20000000000-\$25000000000-\$30000000000-\$35000000000-\$40000000000-\$50000000000-\$60000000000-\$70000000000-\$80000000000-\$90000000000-\$100000000000-\$120000000000-\$150000000000-\$180000000000-\$200000000000-\$250000000000-\$300000000000-\$350000000000-\$400000000000-\$500000000000-\$600000000000-\$700000000000-\$800000000000-\$900000000000-\$1000000000000-\$1200000000000-\$1500000000000-\$1800000000000-\$2000000000000-\$2500000000000-\$3000000000000-\$3500000000000-\$4000000000000-\$5000000000000-\$6000000000000-\$7000000000000-\$8000000000000-\$9000000000000-\$10000000000000-\$12000000000000-\$15000000000000-\$18000000000000-\$20000000000000-\$25000000000000-\$30000000000000-\$35000000000000-\$40000000000000-\$50000000000000-\$60000000000000-\$70000000000000-\$80000000000000-\$90000000000000-\$100000000000000-\$120000000000000-\$150000000000000-\$180000000000000-\$200000000000000-\$250000000000000-\$300000000000000-\$350000000000000-\$400000000000000-\$500000000000000-\$600000000000000-\$700000000000000-\$800000000000000-\$900000000000000-\$1000000000000000-\$1200000000000000-\$1500000000000000-\$1800000000000000-\$2000000000000000-\$2500000000000000-\$3000000000000000-\$3500000000000000-\$4000000000000000-\$5000000000000000-\$6000000000000000-\$7000000000000000-\$8000000000000000-\$9000000000000000-\$10000000000000000-\$12000000000000000-\$15000000000000000-\$18000000000000000-\$20000000000000000-\$25000000000000000-\$30000000000000000-\$35000000000000000-\$40000000000000000-\$50000000000000000-\$60000000000000000-\$70000000000000000-\$80000000000000000-\$90000000000000000-\$100000000000000000-\$120000000000000000-\$150000000000000000-\$180000000000000000-\$200000000000000000-\$250000000000000000-\$300000000000000000-\$350000000000000000-\$400000000000000000-\$500000000000000000-\$600000000000000000-\$700000000000000000-\$800000000000000000-\$900000000000000000-\$1000000000000000000-\$1200000000000000000-\$1500000000000000000-\$1800000000000000000-\$2000000000000000000-\$2500000000000000000-\$3000000000000000000-\$3500000000000000000-\$4000000000000000000-\$5000000000000000000-\$6000000000000000000-\$7000000000000000000-\$8000000000000000000-\$9000000000000000000-\$10000000000000000000-\$12000000000000000000-\$15000000000000000000-\$18000000000000000000-\$20000000000000000000-\$25000000000000000000-\$30000000000000000000-\$35000000000000000000-\$40000000000000000000-\$50000000000000000000-\$60000000000000000000-\$70000000000000000000-\$80000000000000000000-\$90000000000000000000-\$100000000000000000000-\$120000000000000000000-\$150000000000000000000-\$180000000000000000000-\$200000000000000000000-\$250000000000000000000-\$300000000000000000000-\$350000000000000000000-\$400000000000000000000-\$500000000000000000000-\$600000000000000000000-\$700000000000000000000-\$800000000000000000000-\$900000000000000000000-\$1000000000000000000000-\$1200000000000000000000-\$1500000000000000000000-\$1800000000000000000000-\$2000000000000000000000-\$2500000000000000000000-\$3000000000000000000000-\$3500000000000000000000-\$4000000000000000000000-\$5000000000000000000000-\$6000000000000000000000-\$7000000000000000000000-\$8000000000000000000000-\$9000000000000000000000-\$1000000000000000000000-\$1200000000000000000000-\$1500000000000000000000-\$1800000000000000000000-\$2000000000000000000000-\$2500000000000000000000-\$3000000000000000000000-\$3500000000000000000000-\$4000000000000000000000-\$5000000000000000000000-\$6000000000000000000000-\$7000000000000000000000-\$8000000000000000000000-\$9000000000000000000000-\$10000000000000000000000-\$12000000000000000000000-\$15000000000000000000000-\$18000000000000000000000-\$20000000000000000000000-\$25000000000000000000000-\$30000000000000000000000-\$35000000000000000000000-\$40000000000000000000000-\$50000000000000000000000-\$60000000000000000000000-\$70000000000000000000000-\$80000000000000000000000-\$90000000000000000000000-\$10000000000000000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